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Munich Pact: Critic Calls It 'Catastrophe'

Britain told it must end drift and prepare to defend democracy and peace of world.

Objectives and causes of British policy, as embodied in the Munich settlement, were discussed for The Christian Science Monitor yesterday by Viscount Astor, an influential factor in the development of opinion behind Britain's current moves.

Today, Mr. Harold Macmillan, who as a Member of Parliament speaks with an increasing authority in criticism of the Government's policy, presents the brief against the Munich settlement.

By Harold Macmillan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The conquest of Czechoslovakia by National Socialist Germany cannot be adequately discussed as an isolated issue; it cannot be divorced from the preceding foreign policy of France and Britain, which invited, although it did not desire, this end.

The Munich agreement was the culminating catastrophe.

It was made inevitable, in my opinion, by the weakness and lack of realism of democratic diplomacy on the one hand and the cynical calculated aggressive intention of Reichführer Adolf Hitler on the other.

British Government spokesmen often seek to present the issue as if the basic factor which gave rise to the crisis was an ordinary minorities' problem. A study of the timetable of events since the beginning of 1938 and the strategy employed by Germany (i. e., the timely mobilization of its armed forces and the German-inspired intransigeance of the Sudeten Henlein Party during the negotiations) re-enforces the conviction that National Socialist Germany was never thinking in terms of the remedying of minority grievances.

Conquest Called Purpose

On Sept. 5 the Czechoslovakian Government offered a generous solution of the minority problem which fulfilled practically every demand made by the Sudeten leaders. From that date at any rate it ought to have been clear, even to the willfully blind, that the minority question was merely an excuse for territorial conquest, and the achievement of economic and military objectives that would make the National Socialists masters of Eastern Europe and the dominant power on the whole continent.

Another way in which British Government supporters counter our arguments is to present the issue as if the whole foreign policy pursued by Mr. Neville Chamberlain could be justified by the plea that the only alternative to surrender, during the period of the interviews at Berchtesgaden, Godesberg, and Munich, was war. And this is regarded as a final argument. If the threat of war is to be regarded as a final argument then logically the position of the British Government must be that of "peace at any price."

But, strangely enough, this is not the case, for even Mr. Chamberlain made it clear, on Sept. 27, after Godesberg, that the leader of the Conservative Party had not yet been fully converted to the doctrines of pacifism.

He said, "If I were convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fear of its force I should feel that it must be resisted."

Positions Compared

This statement also confounds all the alarmist rumors that we were too weak to fight, for we were certainly in a worse position on Sept. 27 than on Sept. 12, when Herr Hitler made his uncompromising speech at Nuremberg. Up to Sept. 12 Germany was isolated. Even Italy had not committed itself to one side or the other, and Poland and Hungary were neutral. On Sept. 27, however, when Mr. Chamberlain contemplated resistance, Italy had declared itself on Germany's side; Poland and Hungary had at least offered to Herr Hitler their benevolent neutrality; while on the other hand no preparatory arrangements had been made between Russia and France as to the methods of co-operation if their treaty obligation to defend Czechoslovakia were to be carried out. If we were strong enough to resist aggression on Sept. 27, then we were certainly not too weak at an earlier stage of the crisis.

The other aspect of this presentation of the case is that it implies

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C. I. O. Turns New Page: Broad Ideals Set as Goal

Lewis gives up role as dictator of loosely-knit labor group to become 'servant' of powerful organization; aims of new 'congress' include changes in government and society.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 19—A new and different career began today for the C. I. O.* under its revised name Congress of Industrial Organizations, with its principles declared at length, its officers put on an elective basis, its affairs governed by a constitution, and plans made to take its place among the labor movements of the world.

No longer is the one-time Committee for Industrial Organization an informal campaign to promote labor organization in mass-production industry as in the stage of its inception three years ago. Neither are its interests now limited to labor. For months the C. I. O. has been growing into an institution of power with broader aims. Finally at its first constitutional convention here this week, it gave official statement to a labor philosophy purposing great change in government in society.

Lewis Still in Saddle

Reconstituted though it be, the C. I. O. continues its evolution into a new period with added objects, and continues to be led by its originators, primarily by John L. Lewis, its Former Chairman and now its President.

The closing day of the convention was marked by:

Mr. Lewis' disclaimer of dictatorship.

Recognition of youth in a labor movement which is characterized by young leaders, by making 27-year-old James Carey the C. I. O. Secretary. He is President of the important C. I. O. Electrical Workers' Union, claiming 150,000 members. He is the youngest C. I. O. Union President.

Final effort to demonstrate publicly that there is harmony within the C. I. O., specifically between Mr. Lewis and the outstanding pair of left wingers at the gathering, Harry R. Bridges and Joseph Curran, both of the maritime industry.

Lewis a Spokesman

Unusual enthusiasm of delegates, developing from the C. I. O.'s exceptional achievement in organizing labor unions, from the birth of a new organization, and from the nature of mass unions embracing the semi-skilled and unskilled, which like public demonstrations.

Replying to charges of dictatorship, Mr. Lewis said: "After all, I merely undertake to express and articulate in a public way the things you say to me, the instructions you impose upon me, and the things that are in the hearts of the men and women back in the organizations and back in the homes of the workers in America's industries.

"If I fail to understand my instructions, if I fail to comprehend what you really mean in your resolves, if I fail to carry out the purposes and the idealism that is in the hearts of the workers of this country, no chamber of commerce and no association of manufactur-

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N.E. Trade Gain May Offset Any Treaty Losses

Milk, potatoes, textiles, fish, shoes hardest hit, but Canadian concessions ease balances.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—New England, obviously, is not a prime beneficiary of the new British and Canadian Trade Agreements. They were clearly designed to be of major benefit to the American farm belt and the fruit-growing sections of the United States—interests which have conceived themselves injured by previous agreements.

But the picture is by no means all black for New England. There is a wide range of balance between concessions granted to England and Canada which will compete with New England products and concessions granted by Canada which will benefit New England.

On the debit side of the New England ledger are agricultural and dairy concessions to Canada. The tariff on Canadian milk is reduced from 6½ to 3¼ cents per gallon, a reduction which will affect for the most part milk produced in the Quebec area and therefore come in competition with New England and New York milk. But the quota is set at 3,000,000 gallons. The experts here express doubt that Canada will be able to use even the 3,000,000 gallon quota because of sanitary regulations and other restrictions which prevail in most big cities and tend to keep out imported milk.

Maine's potato farmers may feel the 1,000,000-bushel table potato quota given Canada at a reduced duty, but they are protected against any imports above that figure except in the event of American potato production falling below 350,000,000 bushels, in which case Canada would be privileged to send in the margin between domestic production and 350,000,000 bushels at the lower figure. The net effect of the Canadian potato concession is really to assure a regular supply in the American market. If the American farmers can produce 350,000,000 bushels, Canada is allowed only one bushel to each of their 350. Otherwise, Canada gets a little more.

Fishing ports along the New England coast may feel reduced fish duties. The duty on fresh or frozen fillets of groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk) has been cut from 2½ to 1⅞ cents per pound on a Canadian quota of not less than 15,000,000 pounds. The quota is adjustable to reserve 85 per cent of the American market for such fillets to American producers.

Fish, Textiles and Shoes

The duty on dry salt groundfish is cut from 1¼ to ⅞ cent per pound. The rate on wet salt fish is cut from ¾ to ⅜ cent per pound.

In the industrial field, New England may also feel the reductions granted on certain specialized grades of English textiles and shoes. The 20 per cent rate on leather boots and shoes is changed to a new basis. The new rate is 50 cents per pair, but not to be less than 10 per cent nor more than 20 per cent. This means that the duty on a pair of $10 shoes will be $1 instead of $2. But the duty on any shoe that costs $5 or less increases as the price goes down until it equals the old duty at $2.50. In other words, the competition will be increased only in the more expensive grades of shoes.

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U. S. Stand on Jewish Problem May Alter Its Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 — A momentary breathing spell in the rush of developments which has brought diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany to a point of unprecedented post-war strain, gave opportunity to survey the situation here today.

It became increasingly apparent that the affair is having profound effects on American foreign policy at many points, and may produce a new approach to major domestic problems.

Linked with it in Europe was the conclusion of the sweeping new trade pact with Great Britain, put first among foreign commercial achievements by the Roosevelt Administration. The contrast between closer Anglo-American ties and the growing Berlin-Washington ill will is too obvious to stress.

In North America, Canada and the U. S. agreed on a revised trade treaty. Taken as a whole the pacts mean closer links between the world's three greatest merchant nations, which as it happens are also democracies.

But the new developments do not stop there. The affair extends to Latin America. Here the U. S. is preparing to send its delegation to the Lima Conference just as the German-American controversy flares out. From Germany come renewed charges today that the U. S. is seeking to manipulate its whole Pan American policy simply to gain trade advantages. There is every prospect of increasingly bitter attacks on the United States in Latin America by Germany, and an intensification of the propaganda war there that has been going on quietly for years.

In the Orient and at Home

Even in the Orient the developments have their result, for Germany is the close friend of Japan at the time when the United States is attempting to re-establish recognition of the traditional open-door policy in China.

At home, world developments are finding immediate echo in domestic policies. Already the national defense program has been intensified, and it is likely to be put now on an entirely new basis. Simultaneously, there has been a new realization by great masses of the public of America's inevitable and permanent stake in world affairs. This has been coupled with a new and more direct interest, stimulated particularly in recent months by the graphic portrayal of European events over the radio.

There is the immediate problem now of what to do in behalf of refugee Jews, and minority groups still under threat in Germany.

Last night William Green, President of and speaking for the American Federation of Labor, sent a letter to all affiliations "urging them to redouble their efforts to make the boycott (already declared) against

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Intimate Message from Washington

Roosevelt's Seizure of Jewish Problem to Force Chamberlain Away From Germany Features Week's Developments

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

It is too soon yet to forecast what it all means, but this much is clear—the past week has witnessed the international cauldron boiling in a way which means portentous changes in world alignments and world trends—with the United States a bigger factor than at any time since it led the bandwagon, unofficially, in the abortive effort to halt Italian conquest by sanctions.

There is no consistency in what has happened. Mighty forces are hauling and tugging in different directions. The future is obscure because the relative strength of some of the forces is uncertain. But the forces, and the directing of their pull are apparent.

The week ends with word that Germany has sent for its Ambassador, Dr. Hans Dieckhoff, to come home. A week ago such a development would have seemed fantastic and laughable had it been broached. Today it seems logical and inevitable. President Roosevelt has expressed his disapproval of Germany's internal policies so critically and so pointedly that no other course was left for the German Government. Berlin was made to realize beyond any shadow of doubt that he, the President of the United States, considers the German Government uncivilized, brutal, and inhuman,—in short, a Government with which he does not care to maintain cordial relations.

At the same time the President delivers this extreme direct rebuff to Germany he launches his policy of American continental solidarity, which is predicated on the assumption that Germany's ambitions are charted along a course leading to ultimate conflict with United States interests in the American Hemisphere.

Is Blow at Chamberlain

Also at the same time, Roosevelt emissaries exerted extreme pressure on Britain in London in regard to the Jewish refugee problem while in Washington the United States was signing the Anglo-American Trade Agreement with all the window dressing it could scrape together.

London was being quite reluctant, according to Washington standards, to help aggressively on the Jewish problem, and London concluded its accord with Italy the day before the Trade Agreement was signed.

What does it all mean? It means that Prime Minister Chamberlain is still clinging to his policy of appeasement at a time when President Roosevelt has decided that appeasement, at least with Germany, is impossible. Having taken this position, Mr. Roosevelt has proceeded to force Mr. Chamberlain away from Germany.

Every step he took here during the week was either a direct or indirect blow at the Chamberlain appeasement policy. On the one hand he held out advantages of American co-operation to England. On the other he condemned Germany in terms intended to make that country the pariah of the world so hateful to public opinion in England that Mr. Chamberlain would be forced to renounce his efforts at friendship.

Mr. Roosevelt is sincerely interested in the welfare of the Jews. He does regret their plight in Germany. But it was not that alone which produced the extreme measures he took. He used the Jewish problem as a means of dramatizing the policies of Nazi Germany in the hope that in so doing he would shock England away from Germany.

Game for High Stakes

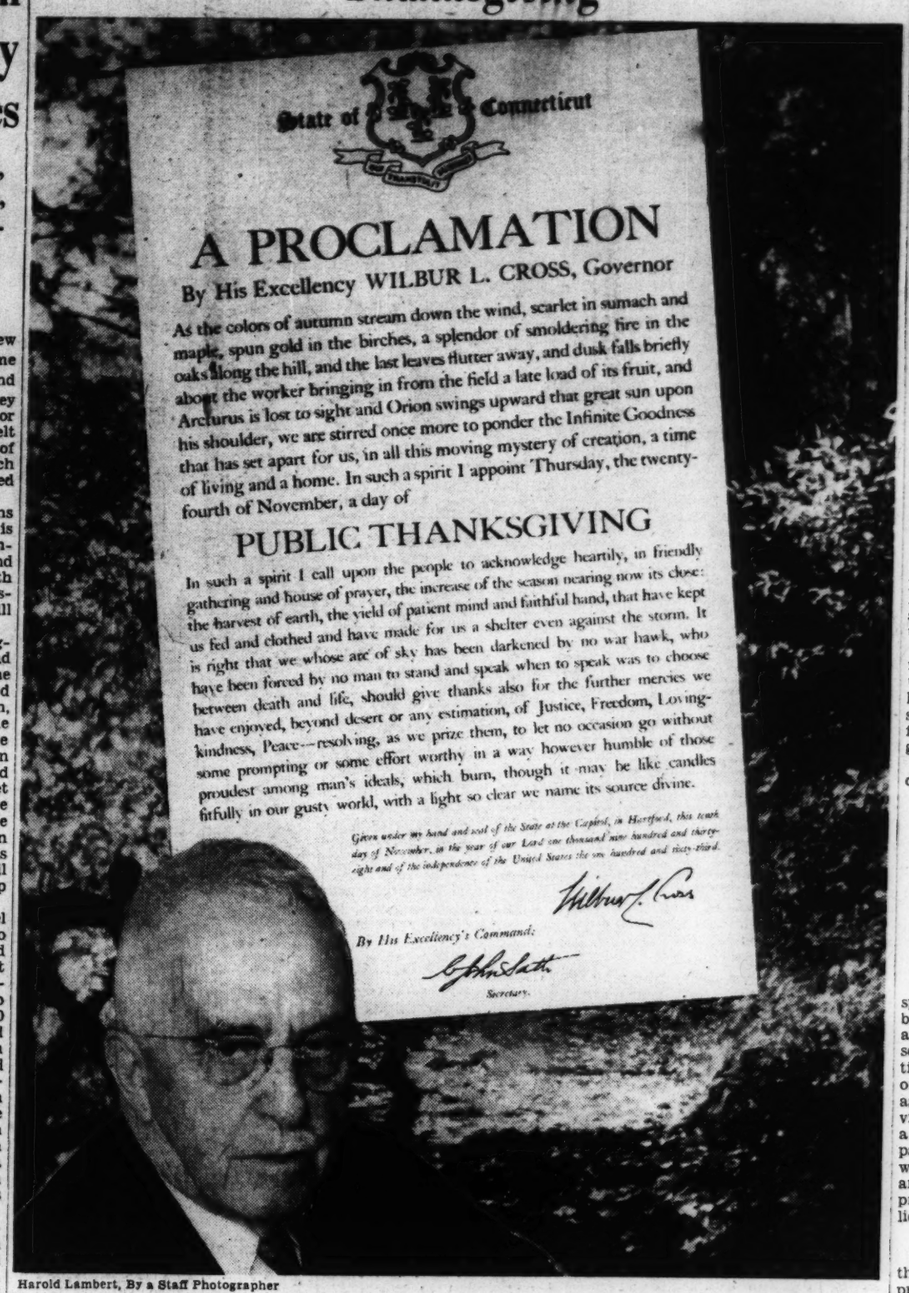
It is a tense game that is being played for high stakes. The President and many officials at the State Department are now committed to the belief that unless the Chamberlain policy is reversed Britain will become a second-rate power and its Empire a prey to German and Italian ambitions. They do not want that to happen because (A) they believe a strong Britain is essential to the future of civilization, and (B) they believe a weak Britain would leave the United States exposed in turn to aggressive ambition. Therefore, they are seeking to change the orientation of British policy as a move vital to American interests—selfish as well as moral.

This is the basic struggle. Washington pulling London away from Berlin. London still clinging to its contacts with Berlin and showing signs of beginning to resent the degree of American pressure exerted. Resentment on the part of the Chamberlain Cabinet would be logical. If it should capitulate to Mr. Roosevelt it would be an admission that its Munich position was wrong, and might even be forced to resign.

Germany's persecution of Jews last week has thus had results probably far beyond anything conceived in Berlin. It provided Mr. Roosevelt with a platform on which he could depart from American isolation, a means whereby he could carry American influence into Europe. He has taken advantage of the opportunity energetically, almost with relish.

So the situation stands today. **Joseph C. Harsch**

Thanksgiving


State of Connecticut
A PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency WILBUR L. CROSS, Governor
As the colors of autumn stream down the wind, scarlet in sumach and maple, spun gold in the birches, a splendor of smoldering fire in the oaks along the hill, and the last leaves flutter away, and dusk falls briefly about the worker bringing in from the field a late load of its fruit, and Arcturus is lost to sight and Orion swings upward that great sun upon his shoulder, we are stirred once more to ponder the Infinite Goodness that has set apart for us, in all this moving mystery of creation, a time of living and a home. In such a spirit I appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth of November, a day of
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING
In such a spirit I call upon the people to acknowledge heartily, in friendly gathering and house of prayer, the increase of the season nearing now its close: the harvest of earth, the yield of patient mind and faithful hand, that have kept us fed and clothed and have made for us a shelter even against the storm. It is right that we whose arc of sky has been darkened by no war hawk, who have been forced by no man to stand and speak when to speak was to choose between death and life, should give thanks also for the further mercies we have enjoyed, beyond desert or any estimation, of Justice, Freedom, Loving-kindness, Peace—resolving, as we prize them, to let no occasion go without some prompting or some effort worthy in a way however humble of those proudest among man's ideals, which burn, though it may be like candles fitfully in our gusty world, with a light so clear we name its source divine.
Given under my hand and seal of the State at the Capitol, in Hartford, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and sixty-third.
By His Excellency's Command:
Secretary.

Harold Lambert, By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross and His Proclamation

Thanksgiving: 'Uncle Toby' Writes Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19—Uncle Toby has written his last Thanksgiving Proclamation for his beloved State of Connecticut, and there are some who are a bit sad about it, for the annual Thanksgiving Proclamations of His Excellency Wilbur Lucius Cross, four times Governor of Connecticut, are "some pumpkins," to use the old New England phrase. And, after all, when you have them for eight successive years, each one just a mite better than the last, you get so you look forward to them, they give you a lift, they touch a refreshing spring of gratitude that makes even the cold turkey of this workaday world go down a bit better.

The eighth proclamation, just issued, is already being hailed as setting a new standard for American official literature. That it should will surprise no one, for Governor Cross assumed the gubernatorial chair only after four decades of teaching English literature in Yale University. Now that a fifth term has been denied him (it took a third party split of 165,000 votes to beat him Nov. 8), he expects to delve right back into writing on the 18th century novel where he was at work when the Democrats invited him out to a clam bake one night . . . but that is getting ahead of our story.

The clue to Governor Cross comes in "Tristam Shandy" and concerns "Uncle Toby." Remember?

"I'll not hurt thee, says my Uncle Toby, rising from his chair, and going across the room with the fly in his hand—I'll not hurt

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Parties Staged Free of Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Make way for fun! Since the beginning of the new WPA Recreation project, parties have been coming thick and fast. Hosts and hostesses who wish to throw parties, simply phone the recreation department, and are then furnished with party directors, game equipment, and novel entertainment for their guests free of charge.

"Lots of people who want to entertain don't know how to stage a successful party," explains Frank Bramhall, supervisor of the project. "When the hosts don't know how to furnish entertainment and games, the guests sit around stiffly until refreshments are served, and then go home as soon as they dare.

"Our new party services offers entertainment ideas, party ideas, party directors and simple equipment for games."

Moscow's Policies in Doubt; Munich Shattered Alliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Since the Munich conference changed the face of Europe, observers of Soviet foreign policy have been looking closely for evidence to indicate which direction the Soviets now propose to take. They have found little to assist them in the Soviet press, which has largely ignored foreign affairs. The few articles which have appeared were condemnatory of other countries' foreign policies, but suggested no constructive ideas for reforming the Soviet policy which was so badly damaged by recent events in Europe.

However, Soviet foreign policy is not always conducted through Moscow's Foreign Office. It is necessary, in order to determine the trend of Russia's foreign policy, to watch the Communist International as closely as the Foreign Office itself. This international revoltionary organization founded by Nicolai Lenin, creator of Bolshevism, is still completely under the control of a general staff in Moscow, and during recent years has become a faithful servant of Russian foreign policy.

The Munich settlement not only decisively weakened the whole structure of treaties and alliances which the Soviets have built up in Europe since the revolution, but also dealt a severe blow to the strength and prestige of the Communist International. One of its strongest member parties in Europe, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, has completely disappeared. All the component parts of the former Czechoslovakia have now forbidden Communist activity, and many disillusioned members of the party have hastened to join parties which the Communists always have described as "Fascist." It is characteristic and logical for disillusioned Communists to join undemocratic parties, since Communism pays only lip service to democracy, and actually approves forcible suppression of all political opposition, as Soviet Russia demonstrates every day.

Weakened in France and Spain

The total suppression of Communism in Czechoslovakia has been accompanied by its weakening elsewhere, particularly in France and Spain. The Anglo-French policy of "appeasement" involved, in practice, the weakening of all "popular front" or "united front" movements which have derived active support and inspiration from the Communist International since 1934. The fact that "popular fronts" in France and Spain were so intimately connected with Moscow obviously did them a great deal more harm than good during the recent European crisis.

It hardly seems an exaggeration to say that Moscow proved to be more useful to British and French Conservatives than to the Labor and Socialist Parties which they allegedly desired to help. The Russian purges so bewildered and horrified liberal "friends of the Soviet Union" that their support of all "united fronts" with Russian Bolsheviks was paralyzed.

The Communist International nevertheless continues to support the "united front" movement as the

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Democracy Contest

"What Is Most Needed to Make a Better Democracy?"

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to contribute their answers on this vital question in not more than 150 words.

The 10 best replies will form a feature of a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, which, on Jan. 4, will be devoted entirely to an appraisal of democracy today.

All readers of the paper are cordially encouraged to write their views on the foregoing question, and the 10 replies chosen by the Monitor Editorial Board for publication will receive a year's free subscription to the Monitor. The subscription awards will be given either to the successful contestant or to anyone he or she may designate.

Employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society or their relatives are automatically ineligible for this contest.

Each answer to the question—it should not exceed 150 words—should be sent as soon as possible to:

Democracy Contest Editor,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

President Aims For Control Of Business Cycle

Four fiscal authorities named to study means of moderating fluctuations in prosperity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—President Roosevelt picked the highest ranking man in the four great Federal business and fiscal agencies to consider the economic question which many observers believe paramount in the Nation today: How to smooth down and moderate the upheavals in the business cycle.

Connected with the problem are all sorts of related problems, a balanced budget, regularity of employment, and machinery for making the Federal controls of the stock market and national monetary machine effective.

Mr. Roosevelt in making the announcement was reticent as to details. However, Washington has known the step was coming for some time and supplied background from recent comments of the groups involved.

The four men named to the new committee are:

Members of Committee

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Daniel W. Bell, Director of the Budget.

Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the Advisory Committee on National Resources.

Mr. Roosevelt did not give any specific name to the temporary new board. He said it would study fiscal and monetary subjects related to sound and orderly recovery conditions. The move, he said, was another step in tying together various agencies of the Government with a view to approaching the problem as a whole instead of its component parts. He added that the board would report from time to time, and wound up by declaring this probably would be the last the public would hear of it—for some time.

Brakes on Finances

Washington believes, however, that there are a number of major problems which the board will mull over. Immediately is the question of strengthening authority of the Federal Reserve Board to use its discount rates to control the monetary machine. The Board has boosted discount rates as far as it can. These are something like the brakes on an automobile, and Mr. Eccles complains that under present abnormal conditions his discount brakes are no longer effective.

Another big problem is the tapering off of the relief load. Some New Deal economists, including Leo Henderson, who is engaged in the O'Mahoney monopoly investigation, attribute the business slump in the latter part of 1937 to the reduction of national purchasing power following curtailment of Federal relief expenditures. May Roosevelt is considering curtailing the relief load again, after this winter. The goal of the Administration is still the long-sought balanced budget, which is believed feasible at the present rate of expenditures, with national income of $80,000,000,000. Such an income is anticipated in 1939.

The New Deal theory is to reduce the relief load, but otherwise to continue Federal expenditures at their present level comparable with the increased governmental activity in national life. The budget will be balanced without additional taxes, it has been hoped, if national income returns to normal. How to cut down the relief load gradually, in proportion to revived business and increased employment, without upsetting recovery, will be a probable feature of the new board's studies.

Mexican Road Opens New Area to Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, Chief of the Seventh Military District, with headquarters in Monterrey, has been selected to explore the coastline of Mexico along the state of Campeche and territory of Quintana Roo and select a port site which will serve as the outlet to the Caribbean Sea of the new Southeastern Mexican Railway, to be built soon. He will leave, with a crew of workmen to attend to special work on the site, from Tampico on the gunboat Durango within a few days.

General Almazan has already done much work in selecting the route of the new railway, which will open up to remote tribes a new contact with civilization, new markets for valuable tropical products, and new zones of rich archaeological interest, for the Mayan peoples built many monuments and cities in the region, great numbers of which are still standing.

Boycott by Labor Urged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—William Green, President, called on the American Federation of Labor yesterday to "redouble efforts to make effective the Federation's five-year-old boycott against German goods and service. He asked this as evidence of the Federation's opposition to the treatment of Jews in Germany.

Mr. Green sent a letter to all A. F. of L. affiliates, saying the American laboring man should make his resentment known, "in a vital and striking way." "It is not enough to protest," he declared. "We must supplement protest with action."

'Catastrophe' at Munich Laid to Years of Policy

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that history began with Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Berchtesgaden.

It avoids the real charge that it was the foreign policy pursued not for three weeks but for three years that invited the catastrophe of Munich.

Importance to World

It may not be very important that these methods are used to distort the arguments of the Government's critics, but it is important that they obscure the realities of a situation which it is vitally important to the future that the people of Britain and the rest of the democratic world should clearly understand.

Whatever may be the explanation of British and French policy during the crisis, there can be no doubt of the enormous addition to Germany's military strength as a result of the Munich agreement. Czechoslovakia has become a vassal state of Greater Germany, and has already made a public declaration of its intention to "be loyal." The other Danubian States are already bending to the will of German economic policy.

Germany has acquired a third of Czechoslovakia's mining and manufacturing industries and close on 1,000,000 of the most highly skilled workers in Europe. Its dominance over the Danubian territories will give Germany access to unlimited resources of cereals, timber, and oil. It will become immune from the pressure of British naval power: the only arm of Britain's fighting services that can still claim superiority.

Gaps Widened

Moreover, the gap between France and Britain on the one hand and Russia on the other has been widened both politically and physically. Even if policy could heal the political breach the practical difficulties of military co-operation have been greatly increased by sheer distance. The smaller States of Europe which might have continued to adhere to the League system have been discouraged and alarmed by the experience of Czechoslovakia. The possible "peace alliance" will be still further disintegrated. In a word it is not only that Germany and its allies have been strengthened (and the number of its prospective allies increased), but the possible combination against future totalitarian aggression has been weakened. In what way does this contribute to the peace of the world?

There is a great deal more that ought to be said about the foreign policy which led up to the Czech crisis and the results which flow from the Munich settlement, but the limitations of space compel me to leave it to the imagination of the reader.

Most of us would be happy to drop altogether the argument about what is now past and tragically irrevocable.

Unfortunately, we can see no sign that the British Government is even now alert to the real meaning, and the almost inevitable consequences, of last month's events.

For example, in the House of Commons debate on Nov. 1, Mr. Chamberlain spoke of Germany's triumphant trade expansion throughout the Danubian territories with absolute complacency. He discussed it as if it had no significance other than ordinary competitive expansion which would give a healthy impetus to world trade in general. He utterly fails to comprehend the difference between ordinary competitive expansion and a State-subsidized effort to achieve a monopoly of the trade of the Danubian States, and their consequent economic subordination.

Basis of Disagreement

This example shows very clearly the basis of the disagreement between Mr. Chamberlain and his critics. If it is possible to think of Germany and its totalitarian allies as peaceable powers with no further aggressive intention, desiring only to live amicably with other nations respecting their independence and their political, cultural, and economic rights, then the policy which is so euphoniously called "appeasement" is the right policy. All of us would be willing to be convinced that we can safely make this assumption and turn our energies away from the barbarism of war to the constructive tasks of peace. But upon what foundation could such an assumption be based? The whole history of the National Socialist Party, and of Germany under its leadership, constitutes evidence that the opposite is true.

We must, therefore, decide either to surrender the whole way of life that depends upon freedom and democracy, or to defend that way of life from the totalitarian attack which Germany is even at the present moment straining every nerve to prepare.

There is not the slightest doubt in my thought that sooner or later the vigorous progressive spirit of Britain will re-assert itself and that we shall fight, if necessary, to defend democratic civilization, and the rule of law and third party judgment, by which alone the peace of the world can ultimately be assured.

Must End Drift

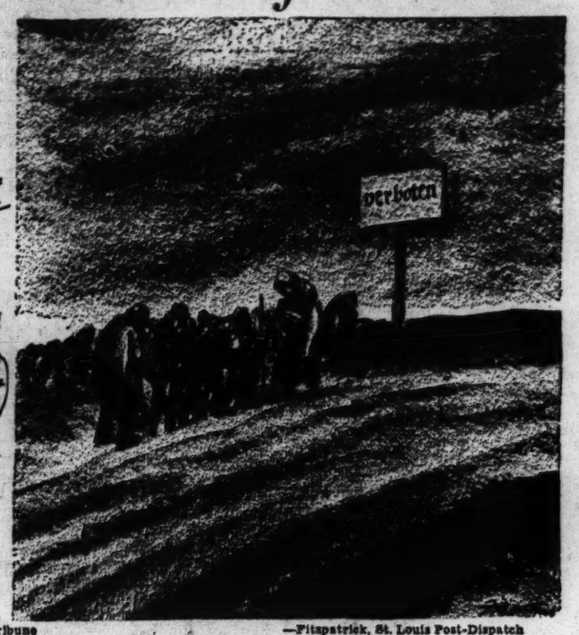
But unless we are prepared now to end the drift of British foreign policy there will be little purpose in rearmament, for we shall grow weaker through the loss of friends while we are making sacrifices to grow strong by greater expenditure on armaments. And it is no accident that the action necessary to defend peace and democracy in the world corresponds exactly to the action needed to defend the British Empire.

The first step in the building up of our defense system should be to re-create, as soon as possible, the alliance of peace-loving powers in the League of Nations. The door should be held open to all comers, but a beginning could be made with Britain, France, and Russia, together with the remaining League members, and with the approval and support of the Empire countries and the United States. Such a policy would be given the vigorous and unselfish support of a united people in Britain; it would bring hopeful consolation to progressive men and women in every part of Europe and the world; it would marshal a force of resistance against which the tide of black reaction would soon be broken.

Cartoons of the Week

—Orr, Chicago Tribune

Loss or Gain?



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

No Place to Lay Our Heads

—Duffy, Baltimore Sun

"Hey! Look Down Here, at Me!"

—Cargill, Trenton State-Gazette

What Other Answer Can There Be?

"EASY, THAR! WHOA! LOOK OUT! OH!"
BOMBS AN' DEPRESSIONS DON'T SEEM T'MEAN A THING TO YOU!
AUTOMOTIVE LEADERSHIP
ROCKY ECONOMIC ROAD

—Orr, Chicago Tribune

Wonder If He Gives Driving Lessons?

Focus: Another World Crisis Week

Judendämmerung

On Nov. 7, at Paris, Ernst vom Rath, Secretary of the German Embassy, was shot by a Jew, Herschel Grynszpan.

Nov. 8, the Berlin chief of police announced that large quantities of ammunition had been seized from German Jews. Reichsführer Hitler in a speech blamed much of Germany's post-war difficulties on the Jews.

Nov. 9, Herr vom Rath died. The official German press called for reprisals.

Nov. 10 and 11, Social and economic Pogrom.

Nov. 12, Propaganda Minister Goebbels said the bombings, lootings, property damage and personal abuse, were spontaneous, not organized; "the people followed their healthy instincts." And added, "We could not let the police shoot at the people with whom I sympathize."

Nov. 13, a fine of a billion marks was imposed on German Jewry plus the cost of repairing property damage committed against them.

Nov. 14, a correspondent cabled: "The economic ruin of the Jews in Germany—and their ostracism from cultural and social contact with the nation—appears to have been almost completely effected." Decree laws had been issued to this effect.

By this time, popular protest had welled up into a collective condemnation which previous sanctions had not known—in Britain headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the United States by the Federal Council of Churches who arranged a radiocast including Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon and Harold L. Ickes. Each scrupulously separated German people from dictatorship, charging the latter with full responsibility. Prime Minister Chamberlain, his program of appeasement with Germany at bay, told the House of Commons that he considered that private sources were speaking adequately for the people.

The U. S. summoned its Ambassador at Berlin to return home for consultation.

Nov. 15, a score of sources under the utmost pressure began to coordinate their plans for action, on a scale heretofore never attempted. The British Government, the Department of State at Washington, the Nansen Office for Refugees at Geneva, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees at London, threw resources and experience into the drafting of a joint, Anglo-American project literally to evacuate Germany's Jews as the only practical solution—as many as 500,000 in five years. Every corner of the British empire, the territories of the United States, and any other possible localities for a new Jewish national home and for refugee settlement were canvassed. Private funds were heavily pledged.

Nov. 17, the Nansen Office was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1938.

Germany ordered its Ambassador at Washington to return home.

By the end of this week, it appeared that separation of German Government and Jews had been accepted by the western world as its responsibility.

* * *

Evolving CIO

"This marks my transition from the role of a dictator to the role of a servant of a constitutional democracy. . . . Your servant I am, and proudly so." As first President of the newly-organized Congress of Industrial Organizations, John L. Lewis symbolized in his own attitude this week's metamorphosis of the old C. I. O. From a chrysalis of militant, unformed, frequently brazen and violent unionism, thrown together by the sharp conflict over unionizing rights and counter rights, methods and counter methods, the C. I. O. stood forth after its constitutional convention at Pittsburgh as a still militant but more stable and cohesive wing of American labor.

By Mr. Lewis' speech and by convention vote, the C. I. O. stands committed to the political democracy and to the profit system. In return, it seeks progressively more economic democracy; and that "the safeguards of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights be extended to cover the most lowly and humble worker."

The convention met a scant two years after the explosive sit-down strikes. Yet the C. I. O. pledged itself to keep its contracts; to empower its Executive Board to intervene against "wild-cat" action. Radicalism was at a discount; the various radical groups very much in the background. The trend was toward seeking greater power for Government in economics, and toward an independent political party for labor.

* * *

Realism's Progress

Extrovert diplomacy this week set two new structural members into place in accordance with the Munich blue prints. A preliminary Franco-German bilateral peace accord was completed; and the long delayed Anglo-Italian agreement was formally put into force.

The terms drawn up between Paris and Berlin, not officially made public, were in the nature of a preface to appeasement—similar to the disclaiming of warlike intentions which Prime Minister Chanberlain and Reichsführer Hitler signed just after Munich, but including a few additional points. Frontiers are supposed to have been immobilized; Germany given a free hand in effect to the eastward. Future negotiations are to be after the fashion set at Munich.

A measure of the immediate unappeased problems is this list, offered by one correspondent: The Franco-Soviet pact, object of German wrath, still remains in force. The Daladier Government, gesturing toward the return of colonial lands to Germany, roiled up a popular protest of gale proportions, and Premier Daladier was forced to say: No return of colonies. And most stubborn of all problems: what guarantee would any settlement have that a left government would not come to power and overthrow it?

* * *

Chamberlain to Mussolini

As for the Anglo-Italian pact, it could be said that so far as Britain was concerned, Haile Selassie became the ex-Emperor of Ethiopia this week. The British Ambassador to Rome now has credentials signed by King George VI, addressed to Italy's King as Emperor of Ethiopia; the new French Ambassador who presented his credentials today, likewise.

Troops withdrawals from Libya, silencing of the overt, provocative anti-British radiocasting among the Arabs, a careful observance of the military status quo in the Mediterranean—these provisions of the Anglo-Italian agreement had earlier been carried out so far as the eye could see. There remains Spain.

Said Prime Minister Chamberlain to the House of Commons on Nov. 2, in as explicit words as this chief of state has placed on the record (emphasis indicated by this writer): "We have received from Signor Mussolini **definite assurances**, first of all that the **remaining** Italian forces of **all** categories **will** be withdrawn **when** the non-intervention plan comes into operation; secondly that **no further Italian troops** will be sent into Spain; and thirdly . . . that the Italian Government has never for a moment entertained the idea of sending compensatory air forces to Spain in lieu of the infantry forces which have now been withdrawn." The Prime Minister's trust, beginning this week, was thus put to a definite test.

* * *

Not Very Comic Opera

Kampf and counter-Kampf pursued their contradictory ways in Central Europe this week, under cover of the Jewish persecution crisis. Germany applied compression to win certain strips of Czech land, of strategic and economic importance, but ethnically belonging almost entirely to the Czechs. Hungary reorganized its cabinet under the adroit Premier Imredy. The new government was described as "a move toward moderate authoritarianism," toward moderate internal social reform, toward moderating the claims of National Socialism both internally and externally. "A definite set-back to German influence," cabled one correspondent. Meanwhile, Hungarian terrorist bands took the guerrilla method of seeking the link to Poland through Ruthenia, which Germany forbade. They were confronted by the German expansion machine, obviously on the alert.

Meanwhile, princes, kings and retinues of economic and political bargainers crossed and criss-crossed Danubia. In the wake of King George of Greece went King Carol of Rumania and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia to London this week; these three principals had previously held bilateral conversations with their premiers at Bled, at Nitsch, at Bucharest. The only logical conclusion was that these rulers, seeking to preserve what they could of independence in the face of the Germanic thrust, were testing out what of joint action they could risk, what aid from Britain would be forthcoming, how much they should bow to the new overlord.

* * *

Finland's foreign minister, Dr. Rudolf Holsti, friend of democracies, resigned. Said a correspondent: ". . . significant as indicating the increased influence which the Third Reich can bring to bear on smaller European countries today." He concluded: "The Munich settlement is interpreted in the Balkan States as an overwhelming German victory; they accept that settlement as notice that Germany will dominate Eastern Europe for the next decade at least, and have therefore hastened to accommodate themselves as completely as possible to the situation."

* * *

Trade Freshet

The dollar and tht pound sterling made common cause in the loosening of world trade this week. One third of all the world's international business was involved in the channeling of a fresh network of hitherto impeded routes of trade between the British Empire and the United States. Economically, signing of the Anglo-American trade agreement was the capstone in Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade policy. Economically, it was the answer of the great dollar and pound areas to autarchy or self-sufficiency in an arming world. Politically, it was a tangible means of solidarity between the two English-speaking democracies in a highly-unstable world.

Roughly, American farm products and some manufactures were admitted into qualified membership in the British Empire preference system, hitherto a closed club. British textiles and high-quality manufactures, in which Britain has a comparative producing advantage, are provided breaches in the American tariff walls. In the case of Canada, approximately 1,900 schedules including all sorts of products were mutually lowered.

Whether the new elements of unity will serve to strengthen the free-market system, in operating as a world of itself alongside autarchy, or whether it will strengthen the free system to reduce and overcome autarchy, remained to be seen. . . . At all events, the Administration in power in Britain and the United States have relaxed one of the major differences between them—the economic; and thereby are better able to face the complexities of the diplomatic future together, with the one a collectivist, internationally, and the other a realist.

Farm Group Heads Differ on Effects Of Trade Treaties

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Farm sentiment toward the United States' reciprocal trade treaties with Great Britain and Canada, as represented by two principal farm organizations, was not entirely in harmony.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a statement issued at his office here Nov. 18, proclaimed the agreements another forward step in agriculture's uphill battle to secure economic balance.

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, at Portland, Ore., where the organization is holding its annual meeting, said the reciprocal tariff program thus far has not benefitted agriculture. He added, however, "we hope the Anglo-American Treaty is so written that it will benefit and not injure the farmer as well as industry and labor."

Mr. O'Neal said corn belt farmers should be particularly pleased be rejoiced with farmers now that reductions are in sight.

"The agreements will mean increased trade both ways," he said, "with the United States getting most of the trade.

"Concessions made on agricultural products by the United States are of small consequence—experience with Canada has shown they have never used up their entire quota on articles coming into this country under the previous agreement.

"The quota on cattle is strictly limited and amounts only to a little more than 1 per cent of the total slaughter in the United States."

Mr. O'Neal said corn?belt farmers should be p articularly pleased because of removal of the 10 per cent duty on lard making it entry free. This will mean a lot to the corn-hog farmer, he said.

Mr. Taber, head of the largest farm organization said that from the standpoint of world stability and peace," we are glad to see sound commercial treaties between the great English-speaking peoples.

"From the standpoint of agriculture," he observed, "we are concerned with studying the thousand provisions of the treaties as they affect the American farmer. On the whole, the reciprocal tariff program has not benefited agriculture.

"It is unfortunate that while the treaties will be subject to parliamentary ratification in London and Ottawa, the Senate of the United States will be ignored completely, and will have no opportunity to exercise its constitutional function of passing on treaties with foreign powers."

The Chicago wheat market at the opening yesterday moved up slightly and then slid off and closed slightly lower. Traders said, however, removal of the 6 cent duty on wheat had been anticipated beforehand.

Lard, too, moved up slightly, but later in the day gains were lost and the market closed lower.

C. I. O. Turns a New Page: Broad Program Set as Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

ers, no politician in this country, need fear my influence, because the moment I fail to do those things the confidence of the workers of this country will be withdrawn from me and my influence will be gone, and my voice will be of no more value than that of the most humble citizen going about his obscure toil.

"But if in reverse ratio I do in truth and in fact represent what really lies in the hearts and in the minds of those millions of men and women, then let their enemies beware and let their adversaries take counsel, because that is a force and an influence, a power that cannot be retained in economic or social bondage, and it is time for those who desire to retain special privileges to undertake to confer with labor and adjust their problems.

"My strength is only the strength of the multitude when the multitude gives me a grant of authority to represent it. But when they send their grant of authority, then my strength is multiplied and multiplied in progressive ratio, and it becomes a strength to be reckoned with in the realm of affairs in our democracy and this day."

The reputed dispute between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bridges, his Pacific Coast lieutenant, was concluded by Mr. Lewis in telling the convention, "I express the confidence of the C. I. O. and myself personally in the leadership of President Bridges."

The occasion was a resolution pledging the full support of the C. I. O. to Mr. Bridges in his fight against deportation. It passed without dissent. Subsequently when Mr. Bridges was nominated for the C I. O.'s Executive Board as the representative of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's International Union the extra applause he received was mingled with a few boos.

Previously the third factor in the rumors of disunion, Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, read a statement deploring "frenzied efforts of the press to make an issue and create a division where none exists." He declared the "profound gratitude" of the N. M. U. for Mr. Lewis' leadership, and the complete faith of his Union in the C. I. O.

Heywood Broun, President of the American Newspaper Guild, later took the platform to apologize for the resolution passed the day before criticizing press reports of the convention.

Among its resolutions, the C. I. O. voted its view that "this country and its people should not give any aid or comfort, either through material or moral means, to those aggressor nations which are so determined to bring fascism to the entire world through war and brutal aggression."

The convention further pledged the C. I. O.'s "full support to legislation that would be formulated by the Federal Administration which would effectively carry through such a program." **Frederick W. Carr**

C. I. O. Suit Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey decided Nov. 18 that the C. I. O. can be sued in its own name in Federal District Court here.

Involved was a $1,000,000 damage suit brought by the National Association of Industrial Insurance Agents, which complained that the C. I. O. had made derogatory and injurious remarks about it.

The C. I. O. had contended that, being unincorporated, it could not be sued in its own name.

U. S. Stand on Jewish Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

German goods and service effective." This move was supported in radio addresses by Mr. Green and Matthew Woll, Federation Vice-President.

May Tighten Quotas

Senator William E. Borah (R), of Idaho, Dean of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, agreed in part with President Roosevelt's comment on immigration law, when he forecast that Congress would not relax quota restrictions.

Mr. Roosevelt had virtually taken that for granted in his proposal to extend for six months' intervals the visitors' permits now held by 12,000 to 15,000 German Jews, without asking for further legislation.

"I imagine that Congress will be reluctant to liberalize any of the immigration laws," Senator Borah said. "I think that rather there will be a strong movement to tighten them. I do not believe it is desirable to undertake to change the immigration laws at this time."

Washington watched closely for further diplomatic developments as President Roosevelt prepared to leave the capital for Chattanooga tomorrow, where on Monday he will participate in the anniversary celebration of the Battle of Lookout Mountain. He will inspect the Chickamauga Dam and deliver a brief speech. He leaves Tennessee the same day for Warm Springs, Georgia, where, as in former years, he will spend Thanksgiving and a two-weeks' vacation.

Despite reports of further changes in the Cabinet none was in sight immediately, and no successor to Attorney General Cummings was named.

U. S. Pogrom Threatened

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, German-American Bund leader, has announced the Bund will campaign "to rid this country of Jews."

Mr. Kuhn told a rally of the organization in Queens last night he would pattern its program after that of Adolf Hitler.

"While the Bund has absolutely no connection with Germany," he said, "it is out to do for this country what Hitler is doing for Germany."

The meeting was picketed by a large group of anti-Nazis. One hundred police kept order.

Governors Honor Jews

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Eight governors have lined up among the protesters of Germany's anti-Semitic drive in urging the citizens of their states to join the nation-wide "day of prayer" this week end.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, listed the governors as Albert B. Chandler, of Kentucky, Leslie Jensen, South Dakota, Fred P. Cone, Florida, Harry W. Nice, Maryland, Clyde Tingley, New Mexico, Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri, Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut and Lewis O. Barrows, Maine.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Three Forerunners of the Reformation: Wycliffe, John Huss, and Savonarola Strove Courageously for Religious Freedom

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The best index of the trend of affairs in any given period is found in the lives of the progressive leaders of the times. The lives and struggles of these pioneers of progress indicate what were the needs of their times in order to improve the spiritual status of the people. This is especially notable in the history of Christianity. Amidst the most darkened periods of its history, great figures, men and women of firm faith and spiritual exaltation, have arisen to point the way through the darkness of materialism.

The interval between Innocent III and Martin Luther was a period of general darkness in the affairs of the Church. Yet there were mountain peaks illumined by the rising sun of the Reformation. God was then as always making Himself manifest whenever mentalities were open to the reception of spiritual light. Among the notable personages of that period three stand out conspicuously, namely, John Wycliffe, John Huss, and Savonarola. A brief study of the lives of these three will shed light upon the history of the Church during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

In England, opposition to the increasing efforts of the papacy in Avignon to strengthen its authority, met with stout resistance. A renewed interest in the works of Augustine, especially in his "Confessions" and "City of God," marked the decline of Scholasticism and ranged itself in opposition to the conditions prevailing in the Church at Rome. English universities numbered among its great teachers sturdy opponents to the growing authority of the papacy.

Wycliffe, Scholar and Theologian

Among these was John Wycliffe, born in Yorkshire, probably in 1324. Little is known of his youth until he entered Balliol College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became master. Here his great intellectual capacity was early recognized. Not only was he distinguished for general scholarship, but as a theologian he took first place. His admiration for Augustine led him to accept many of the doctrines promoted by that great religionist. He was known as a realist in contradistinction to a "nominalist," one who "regards universal or abstract concepts as mere names."

Because of his great ability, Wycliffe's activities soon took him outside the university. Rector of Lutterworth, theological adviser to the King, membership in a group striving to settle the confusion about provisors—these were some of his duties. As his understanding of the trend of the times increased, Wycliffe arrayed himself strongly against the wealth and pomp of the Church. So faithful an expositor of the Christian teaching was he, that he is believed to have furnished the pattern for the appealing portrait of the parish priest drawn by Chaucer, "rich of holy thought and work."

Wycliffe's work as reformer divides into two periods. During the first of these, from 1365-78, he fought the payment of tribute by England to the papacy, since first imposed by Innocent III upon the pusillanimous John. His teaching relative to ecclesiastical office and privilege was strangely similar to the feudal system of the times. It greatly pleased the barons but equally displeased the Church, both of the property-holding orders and the papacy. For this, he was summoned to answer before the Bishop of London. The nobles, led by John of Gaunt, were called to his defense and nothing came of the attempt to curb his criticisms. Pope Gregory issued five "bulls" against him ordering his arrest, but to no avail. His supporters protected him.

Forty-second of 56 Articles

Opposed Mendicant Orders

In a series of treaties in both Latin and English, Wycliffe set forth as his major thesis that the Scriptures are the source of law and authority for the Church; that the Church was something more than the papacy and cardinals—it was the whole body of Christians; that its head is the Christ since, as he had so well seen, the Pope was not always one of the elect. This does not mean that he decried the need for a personal head of the Church, but he conceived that the position demanded one qualified spiritually, one not given to greed for wealth and power. He also opposed the Mendicant Orders despite their oath of poverty, for he could find no Scriptural justification for their existence.

Wycliffe's energies next found expression in a wholly different direction. As a deep student of the Scriptures and thoroughly convinced that salvation could not be won through the formalism of the Church but through the spirit of the Master's words, he determined to put the Bible into the hands of the people in the language they could read and understand. Therefore, with a zeal born of conviction that it was the right of the people to possess the Sacred Scriptures, he set himself to the task of their translation. Using the Vulgate for the basis of his work, by 1380, he had completed the translation of the New Testament. Four years later the Old Testament appeared but was revised in 1388. This was the first rendition into English of the entire Bible. It is believed he was assisted in the work, especially by Nicholas of Hereford. The dissemination of the Scriptures thus made possible, stimulated greatly the progress of Christianity in England. It did more—it aided equally in developing, stabilizing, and unifying the English language. Thereafter Norman French began to wane.

To give force to his work of reform, Wycliffe sent out converts to preach the Word. They were poor and barefoot, but fired with the spirit. These pilgrims, termed "Lollard," took his Bible far afield. Convinced that transubstantiation was unscriptural, Wycliffe next attacked this dogma. His action stirred to renewed activity the authority of the Church against him. This opposition took form in a synod in London called, in 1382, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the condemnation of many of Wycliffe's opinions. He was no longer permitted to lecture in Oxford, and many of his followers were arrested. His great popularity, however, kept him from personal violence, and he quietly passed away in 1384.

Wycliffe's chief appeal was due to a profound intellectualism leavened by a deep piety. His reverence for the Scriptures was deep and genuine. After the passing of their leader, the Lollards were persecuted and a considerable number burned. Their most influential member, Lord Cobham, was exiled and martyred. This ended their public ministry, but their silent influence helped the oncoming of the Reformation.

John Huss Heard Message

Truth cannot be confined either in time or space. The utterances of Wycliffe, bearing as they did a large measure of truth in correctly interpreting the teachings of Christianity's Founder, could not be confined to the small compass of the British Isles. They crossed to the Continent and penetrated eastward to Bohemia. There they found a receptive ear. John Huss, an outstanding forerunner of the great changes to come in the forward steps of Christianity, heard their message.

During the fourteenth century, Bohemia had awakened to the urge of the advancing tide of the Renaissance. It had experienced the new sense of nationalism which was spreading over Europe. A university was founded in Prague, and spiritual progress was manifest in the separation of Prague from Mainz, and the forming of a separate archbishopric.

In 1401, Wycliffe's message was brought to Prague by Jerome. Huss, then "rector" of the university, immediately caught the spirit of freedom and reform it carried forth so appealingly. Wycliffe's "realism" found response in the clear-headed Bohemian. He did not, however, deny transubstantiation, one of the most cherished beliefs of the Middle Ages, but he did hold the head of the Church to be Christ and not the Pope, and the law to be inherent in the Scriptures rather than in the papacy.

Through his preachings, Huss gained wide popularity, but stirred the clergy and prelates of the Church against him. He took part in the Great Schism, supporting King Wenzel. This led to dissension in the university, and a party including Huss withdrew and formed a new university at Leipsig, of which Huss became "rector."

Clung to His Convictions

In 1412, Pope John XXIII promised indulgence to all who would aid him in the punishment of one of his numerous enemies. Huss took the ground that the Pope could not rightfully use physical force in forwarding his purposes; that forgiveness could not be bought; and that indulgence unless gained through spiritual exaltation could be of no value. As a result, Prague was placed under interdict and Huss excommunicated.

In 1413, Huss's writings were formally condemned by a synod in Rome. Two years later, he was summoned to the Council of Constance, well knowing the gravity of the situation. There Wycliffe's works were condemned, and his body, although long buried, ordered burned. The Council held its authority to be binding upon every Christian. Huss stood firm. His conscience was his guide; he would not surrender. The Council condemned him also to be burned and he met his earthly end on July 6, 1415, a hero in the struggle for a purified and potent Church.

The uproar in Bohemia over this baseless act was far from healing the Great Schism. Rather did it intensify the contest. Another great character had surrendered his human sense of life for his religious convictions. Can one doubt the assurance of the ever-presence of God, which enabled these heroic figures to meet martyrdom with equanimity?

Savonarola, Courageous Crusader

Another martyr to the cause of religious freedom in this period was Girolamo Savonarola, a Dominican, who has been termed "not a heretic but a storm signal." He was a native of Florence, where he was born in 1452. He studied medicine but later turned to a monastic life because of disappointment in an affair of the heart. While he pursued the life of a monk, he became convinced that he was divinely inspired, a conviction which intensified the effectiveness of his preaching. After a term of service as a Dominican in Bologna, he returned to Florence and began a crusade there against the evils into which the city had so deeply sunk. Like Amos of old, he dared to tell the people of their sins, and of the consequences if they were persisted in. He protested against what he saw daily in his own environment rather than against the evils of the Church.

Savonarola fought for a theocratic, republican government for Florence, controlled by divine authority. His efforts in this direction led in 1494 to the adoption of the Florentine constitution, which later made the city a republic. Because Savonarola was instrumental in keeping Florence from joining the League of Italian Princes, formed to drive Charles VIII from Italy, the Pope excommunicated him. To this indictme. he paid no attention, but went on with his work of denouncing the evils about him. His appeal was directed especially to the children and youths, for in them he saw possibilities of future reform for the Church and city. His judgment was confirmed a score of years later through a vastly improved government, under the newly-adopted constitution.

So effective became the appeal of this inspired reformer that during the Lenten Carnival in 1498, the people were persuaded to bring their "vanities"—their mirrors, false hair, ornaments, lewd books and pictures, and all the paraphernalia of the time which made for vanity—to the city square to be burned in a glorious bonfire. It was Savonarola's greatest triumph. The life of the city was radically changed, but the change made more enemies for its emancipator.

The deposed house of Medici was arrayed against him, as was the Pope whom he had stormily denounced. The fickle Florentines, who had hailed him so vociferously, now joined the cry against him. In 1498, Savonarola was seized, tried, tortured, hanged, and his body burned. Why? Because he had dared to denounce crime and all evil living—another martyr to the cause of righteousness.

With all his strength of character, with all his power to sway the people, Savonarola was a man of humility and great kindliness. He greatly loved the life of the convent, where he was free to commune with God. But his hatred for sin and evil led him to a warfare which he carried on to the end. His own words are: "I ask neither scepter nor treasure like a blind miser. Nor do I ask for castle or city. But only, dear Lord, that Thou shouldst pierce and fill my heart with Thy love." Savonarola was another link in the chain which held together the cause of Christ's Christianity, that its blessings could be shared by the whole world.

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France Honors American Woman

Wide World

Miss Sylvia Beach

Who recently was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, is shown in front of her bookshop in the Latin Quarter of Paris. The shop is known as "Shakespeare and Company" and is frequented by many French and American writers.

Granges Reap Rich Rewards Of Early Co-operative Trials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 19—Pioneers in co-operative purchasing nearly 70 years ago, state granges that once went through deep waters because of these enterprises, are taking a lively new interest in co-operation as a result of successful ventures in the West, and other parts of the country, the national convention of the farm fraternity now in session here is learning.

Buying and selling through farmer-controlled business agencies is a subject that got special attention here at a co-operative breakfast held Thursday morning. Speakers undertook to analyze reasons for the success of those co-operatives which are doing well, one expert attributing it to sound planning in the initial stages and adherence to that plan. This councillor was J. C. Adams, President of the Bank for Co-operatives in the four-state region with headquarters at Spokane, Wash.

Reward for Perseverance

So far as the Grange is concerned, its present success with co-operatives is a reward for a "try, try again" attitude. The first effort of state granges in the '70's was a sad failure, according to one of its best-informed members on this subject, Albert S. Goss, a former Washington State Grange Master, now United States Land Bank Commissioner.

All up and down the Mississippi Valley consumer-co-operatives were set up at that time on the pattern of those at Rochedale, England, and a young business man named Montgomery Ward was engaged to manage them. But people had little experience with such enterprises; they were too willing to extend credit; and many of the co-operatives failed. State granges went down with them. Ward went into the mail-order business.

Still the idea persisted, and in the early years of this century, Western Granges began to consider it again. Washington State led the way, Mr. Goss, according to granges here, playing the major part.

Enter Prosperous Period

During the years 1917-1920 the co-operatives had a big growth in this Western State. Then came the business recession of 1920, and many co-operative stores went into receivership. Another blow, but this time foundations were solid enough to withstand it. Since then, consumer-co-operatives in the Grange have had a steady growth. The last few years this growth has been greatly accelerated.

"Co-operation is proving itself," Mr. Goss told the co-operative breakfast. "I believe it is the answer to the great economic and social problems that confnont the world. But it will probably be several generations before we see the full results."

Both consumer and producer co-operatives are now included in state grange set-ups. Every state grange, it is reported, carries on, or indirectly supports, some co-operative business activity, whether a wholesale co-operative, an insuranec group, or a marketing agency.

West Leads, East Follows

Washington, Oregon, and California are outstanding for their work in this field, but way across the continent New York and Massachusetts are also going far in this direction. In New York three farm organizations, including the Grange, combine in the very successful Grange-League-Federation, operating 600 stores or agent buyers, in three states, having 120,000 patrons and doing a business the last fiscal year—wholesale, retail, and marketing—of $50,000,000, according to a New York representative here.

And still there are weak spots. Mr. Goss recommended that the research and advisory service to co-operatives now offered by the Bank for Co-operatives to those who come to them for loans when they are in distress, be made available to all co-operatives.

"It should not be necessary for a co-operative to borrow in order to get this service," said Mr. Goss.

Grange ritual brought 4,060 people here Friday to take the famous Seventh Degree of the Order. The beautiful ceremony, held in the City Auditorium, was under the direction of Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., High Priest of the Assembly of Demeter.

Dorothea Kahn

To Please Both Carver and Eaters: Start Turkey in Oven Day Before

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIS, Calif.—Hints for housewives who are wondering how best to cook their Thanksgiving turkeys were offered by Louise C. Struve, head of the Division of Home Economics on the Davis Campus of the University of California.

According to Miss Struve, many turkeys are ruined by housewives who lack knowledge of the best methods of cooking them. Even the poorer grades may be delicious if well-cooked, she says, but it is wise to select the better grades which have been dressed scientifically, packed and frozen hard. Birds which are drawn immediately after killing seem to be superior in flavor to those not drawn.

Furthermore, water should not be allowed to touch the inside of the bird. Thus, all cleaning of the outside of the skin should be done before the bird is drawn.

Dressing adds much to the flavor of the bird. Miss Struve points out that a thin layer of dressing between the breast meat and the outside skin gives the white meat a more delicate flavor and surprising juiciness.

If the bird is stuffed and prepared for cooking a day or more in advance, more of the flavor of the dressing permeates the meat. Also, the texture and flavor of the meat are greatly improved, and carving is made much easier, if the turkey is three-fourths roasted on the day before it is to be served and the final fourth of the cooking completed just before the Thanksgiving dinner. No need then for mother to stay away from church.

The easiest and most satisfactory method of cooking, says Miss Struve, is as follows:

Grease the turkey.
Place in an open pan, breast up.
Roast at 300 degrees.
Baste every half hour with melted fat.

Free Rides to Manila Near End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Edward W. Cahill, District Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, San Francisco, announces that the existing Filipino Repatriation Act will expire on Dec. 31, 1938, and that the law states that "no application for the benefits of this Act shall be accepted after Dec. 1, 1938." This means that any Filipino who wishes to return to the homeland on this free transportation this year, must file his application before Dec. 1, 1938.

There will be only three more ships sailing before the end of the year on which Filipinos may leave for their homes: Dec. 2, 1938—SS President Taft; Dec. 16, 1938—SS President Cleveland; Dec. 30, 1938—SS President Pierce.

Mr. Cahill explains further:

"Moreover, the steamship lines allow us only a certain number of reservations for repatriates on each ship, for it is essential that those Filipinos who want to go home cooperate with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in choosing their sailing date, so as to enable us to take care of all who wish to go. We suggest that Filipinos apply for the early sailings so as not to be disappointed."

Mr. Cahill again stresses the fact that applications cannot be accepted after Dec. 1, 1938, and urges all Filipinos who have a sincere desire to return to their homeland to send in their applications at once.

According to Mr. Cahill, favorable reports continue to be received from Filipinos who have already returned to their homes in the Philippines.

Pay With Liberty Asked for Labor By Miss Perkins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—First of the problems confronting labor in 1938 is security of work and wages for all people who want and need work, declared Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, in a recent address here before the Women's Canadian Club. Such security, which she believes can be achieved only through unity of wages, must come without any sacrifice of political and personal liberty.

America's capacity to produce has never been tested, she said. But the Labor Department recently "put a ceiling over hours and a floor under wages," and it is hoped that this will result in higher incomes, more employment, and a larger national income. In discussing what the wage floor and hour ceiling will do for industry, she suggested that each listener knew what she would do if her husband had more security and a higher salary. She would put that raise into circulation, improve her standard of living and improve business at the same time. She quoted an International Labor Office man as saying: "If everybody in the world had a clean bed, you could hardly produce enough cotton to supply the demand."

Dealing with modern problems, Miss Perkins said that they cannot be solved with ideology, but with the simple practice of what we have come to know as the Christian religion, and the brotherhood of man it teaches. We need not fear "isms" so long as we use our democracy conscientiously to make life good for all our people.

Care of sub-average people she mentioned as one pressing labor problem, and another the provision of a constantly rising internal standard of living to match an ever-increasing market of goods. America's standard of living had never been fulfilled, she said, and few even reached the level generally accepted as a standard.

Well organized unions, properly led, are one way to industrial peace, she declared and expressed the belief that if contracts between employers and employees were universal, the word strike would become archaic.

That progress has been made in the United States is evident, she maintained, in the fact that for the past two years, the Department of Labor has recorded all contracts between employers and employees. Eighty-five per cent of these called for settlement by negotiation of disputes which might arise during the life of the contract, and 45 per cent of that 85 per cent named the Department of Labor to arbitrate or to appoint an arbitrator.

200,000 Czechs Reported in Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Thousands of Czechoslovakian families are homeless in their own land and thousands more are likely to be in the same plight, according to Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Director of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Czechs and the Slovaks are tackling their problem with "admirable courage," Mr. Davis revealed Nov. 17 on his arrival here.

"They have started a system of voluntary co-operation between Government agencies and private associations which is steadily working," his statement says. "Federated national societies, more than 20 of them—cultural, religious, and social—are sharing the tasks. . . . Aid is extended without discrimination as to politics, race, or religion."

Mr. Davis said that while the Czechs and Slovaks have made no plea for general help from outside, "their needs far outrun prospective resources." First-hand estimates place the individuals who have fled to Czech territory as a result of the dissection of Czechoslovakia at about 200,000, or perhaps 40,000 families, he added.

Food, shelter, clothing, fuel, elementary equipment for families, health services, and other supplies are urgently required, Mr. Davis said.

Junior Bar Names Rights Committee

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association announces appointment of a Civil Rights Committee, "to map a campaign of re-education of the public in the fundamentals of American ideals and institutions."

The Committee's appointment, Joseph Harrison, Secretary of the Conference, said, "assumes particular importance in view of the present utter disregard of human rights in many parts of the world." Conference Chairman Ronald J. Foulis of St. Louis named Lewis E. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Va., Chairman. The Committee includes Francis H. Russell, Boston, and Peyton D. Bibb, Birmingham, Ala.

North Carolina Park UrgedforRhododendron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—North Carolina and Tennessee, through their Departments of Conservation and Development, are promoting plans for the establishment of a "Rhododendron Heaven," in the form of an interstate park on Roan Mountain, one of the finest scenic regions of the Southern Appalachians.

Roan Mountain has several peaks, one rising to an altitude of 6,313 feet and another to 6,287 feet. Officials, according to J. S. Holmes, Forester for North Carolina, believe that an interstate park such as is now under consideration would attract thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States, especially during the rhododendron season.

Tentative plans call for the acquisition of something like 2,500 acres for conversion into a park, on the mountain's summit, 2,200 acres to be in North Carolina and 300 in Tennessee. The line between the two states runs along the crest of Roan Mountain.

Roan High Knob, the higher of the two main peaks referred to, is covered with at least 100 acres of rhododendron in clumps from six to ten feet high.

Tree Seeds Gathered To Aid Reforestation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIMAS, Calif.—Employees of the Los Angeles County Forestry Department are completing their annual task of collecting seeds of trees to be used in reforestation work.

The Department plans to raise 60,000 seedlings of each species being planted. It will require two years to bring these to the point of development warranting their removal to areas where erosion control is desired.

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'Gettysburg Address' Spoken At Scene of 75 Years Ago Event

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19 (AP)—Citizens of this Civil War battlefield town recalled last night the oratorical masterpiece that Abraham Lincoln gave the world 75 years ago. They reenacted the events of the November day the Civil War President addressed a crowd gathered where the soldiers fell in the memorable battle of the summer before.

Not far from the "eternal" beacon which President Roosevelt dedicated last Independence Day as a memorial to an "undivided nation and everlasting peace," a schoolboy recited the famous lines:

"Four score and seven years ago . . . "

Among the few survivors who lived in this agricultural county seat was Mrs. Amanda Holman, who recollected concerning the lanky wartime President, as he rode by on a horse "to small for him," that "his legs dangled almost to the ground."

The townspeople follow the anniversary commemoration with a banquet tonight, addressed by W. L. Anderson of Roxbury, Mass., Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Union Veterans.

Unexpected Happened

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Three score and 15 years ago today, a speaker, invited as an afterthought and without expectation that he would accept, gave the world a two-minute speech that has become a classic. The speaker was Abraham Lincoln; the speech was the "Gettysburg Address."

The Commission that planned the dedication of the National Cemetary at Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863, had no idea that Lincoln would attend. He did not even receive a formal invitation, merely a printed circular such as was sent to Congressmen.

When Lincoln promptly accepted, the Commission was vaguely disturbed. If the President attended, the President should be asked to speak, and the Commission was not at all sure how he would behave.

Not only were there legends of his backwoods uncouthness, but a baseless story was going the rounds that he had cracked jokes in the surroundings of Antietam. So there may have been some reason why, as Col. Clark E. Carr, Illinois member of the Commission, put it, "the question was raised as to his ability to speak upon such a solemn occasion."

The President finished the greater part of the first draft of his address before leaving Washington at noon on Nov. 18. Perhaps he made a few notes on the train, nothing more. At any rate, the legend that he jotted the famous words on the back of an envelope while sitting in a rattling railroad coach has been pretty thoroughly exploded.

The address was finished in his Gettysburg quarters in the David Wills House on the Diamond, a house that still looks over the Pennsylvania college town. He wrote it the night before the dedication, revised it the next morning into the form in which it was delivered on the field where 50,000 men had been killed or wounded only four months before.

The speech was so short that the only photographer on the field had not time to focus his camera before the President sat down. It seemed particularly brief in comparison with the one hour and 57 minutes of smooth oratory poured out by Edward Everett, the formal speaker of the day.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin described Lincoln's remarks as "warm, earnest, unaffected and touching." The Providence, R. I., Journal said the address had "the charm and power of the very highest eloquence." A reporter on the Chicago Tribune wrote that "it will live among the annals to come."

Perhaps it was Everett who most accurately summarized the merits of the two speeches when he wrote to Lincoln the next day:

"I would be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Change Is Voted In War Clause By Presbytery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Conscientious objectors in time of war would be upheld by Presbyterians, if amendments to the Confession of Faith and Larger Catechism, which were approved by the Presbytery of Philadelphia North recently, are adopted by the National Church.

The phrase "lawful war" would be dropped from the Catechism, which now reads: "The sins forbidden in the Sixth Comamndment are, all taking away the life of ourselves, or of others, except in case of public justice, lawful war, or necessary defense . . ."

The traditional Presbyterian doctrine that a Christian places allegiance to God above the mandate of the State is emphatically upheld in the new Confession of Faith.

"Civil government," the proposed new confession reads, "has the right to require loyalty and obedience of its citizens, but may not require of them that allegiance which belongs to God alone.

"If occasion arises when the Government deems it necessary to wage war, Christians, whether as private citizens or as public officers, are bound, in relation to it, to obey their consciences before God . . . and the Church must recognize and uphold their duty thus to obey conscience, whatever its commands may be."

The proposed change has been submitted to all the Presbyteries and the outcome depends upon their united action.

20 Fires an Hour

Twenty an hour—one every three minutes—was the average number of forest fires occuring in the United States last year.

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Detroit and Sherbrooke Hockey Teams Here Over Week End—Football Winding Up

Bruins and Olympics Play Host to Invading Sextets

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that Jack Adams' Detroit Red Wings have broken the ice to gain a victory the team likely will gain impetus and the local Bruins are looking for a rugged, fast game with them at the Boston Garden tomorrow night. To match the renewed energy of the Wings, Art Ross has Eddie Shore back on defense and there will be a huge gathering to welcome him.

The local six is in no mood to toy with these Red Wings and the week end schedule is such that the Bruins are not permitted to throw away any possible points. Right now the team is in fourth place. Chicago, leader; Toronto, second; and Rangers, third; all play and the Rossmen need all the points they can get to stay in there.

Maple Leafs are hard pressed for the week end having two games, one with Americans at Toronto tonight and the other at Chicago tomorrow night. Rangers play only the one game tomorrow night with Canadiens invading. Tuesday the Rangers come here.

Unless Jack Adams makes a sudden change the Wings will have a new goalie to Boston fans in the net. Harvey Teno, up from Pittsburgh, where he was farmed out by the Wings, will replace the veteran Normie Smith. Smith missed the train to Montreal after the game in New York recently and Adams immediately suspended him and called Teno. Against Canadiens, Teno turned in a shutout performance until eight minutes of the third period had passed and his club won the game 7 to 1.

Big Charlie Conacher, purchased from Toronto on trial, is expected to make his first local appearance in a Detroit uniform. The big fellow did not make the New York and Montreal trip with the team but notified Adams that he would be ready to rejoin the team for the game here tomorrow night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sherbrooke failed to bring a team of last year's caliber to face the Boston Olympics last night at the Garden. The locals, in not too good condition themselves, easily defeated the visitors before 7,000 fans in a quebec Provincial League game, 3-0. Lax, Desrosier, and Spain tallied the goals for the O's. Ted Frazier, local goalie, was the star of the night.

♪ ♪ ♪

The two meet again tonight in the second contest and both are expected to be conditioned. The visitors were fog-bound in a bus for hours the previous night . . . The Olympics will have to play without Russ Allen . . . The 1937 Harvard grid captain went to New Haven to see the Harvard-Yale game.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bruins beat Harvey Teno, Detroit goalie, eight times in a preseason game . . . Teno was guarding the nets for the Pittsburgh team . . . There is nothing wrong with Normie Smith as a goalie, but Detroit fans have been riding him and the din has affected his confidence.

♪ ♪ ♪

Canadiens are encountering goal troubles . . . Wilf Cude has been ordered to take a rest, Paul Gauthier, spare who had been tending the New Haven net, also is "resting" and the situation reached such a state that Cecil Hart wanted to borrow Tiny Thompson from Boston . . . Tiny, incidentally, received another severe facial injury in practice yesterday.

Huskies' Captain To Be Announced At Dance Tonight

Northeastern University's football captain for next year will be announced at the annual football dance tonight in the Louis XIV ballroom of the Hotel Somerset.

The 23 varsity letter winners chose their new leader by secret ballot last night at the annual football banquet at the Hotel Lenox, but their choice was withheld and will be announced tonight by the retiring captain, Jim Connolly. Most prominently mentioned for the honor are Carl Johnson and Connie Sullivan, both ends. Other juniors eligible include Joe Beaton, Jerry DeNaolpi, Bob Gurney, Ray Yetten, Ken Harding, and Alex Struzziero.

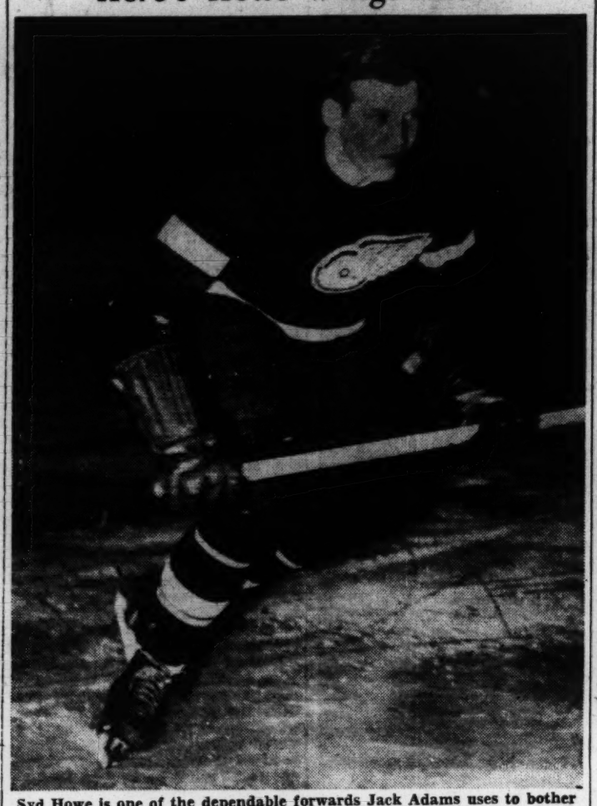
The complete list of lettermen as announced last night by Prof. Edward S. Parsons is: Arthur Anderson, Malcolm Barney, Joseph Beaton, Andrew Bierenbroodspot, James Connolly, Gerald DeNapoli, Emahuel Flumere, Robert Gurney, Gardner Holmes, Carl Johnson, Arnold Kaufman, Fred Lee, William Pomeroy, Stanley Rogers, Cornelius Sullivan, Ronald Tubbs, Raymond Yetten, William Little, Kenneth Harding, Santo Cannava, Alexander Struzziero, George MacFarlane, Robert Brown, Manager.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Emory and Henry College of Virginia set pace for nation's eleven undefeated and untied football teams with nine victories.

Here's 'Howe' Wings Attack



Syd Howe is one of the dependable forwards Jack Adams uses to bother goalies opposing the Detroit Red Wings, who appear at the Boston Garden against the Bruins tomorrow night.

Canada Seeks Empire Games For '42; Halter New President

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Nov. 19 (CP)—Sydney Halter of Winnipeg was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada last night and delegates concluded the 51st annual meeting with the decision to meet next year in Hamilton, Ont.

The convention, running rapidly through final business to end the meeting in two days, decided to extend to the British Empire Games Federation an invitation to hold the 1942 Empire Games in Canada, the venue to be considered at the 1939 annual meeting.

Canadian interscholastic track and field championships were awarded to Hamilton, selected over the only other applicant, McGill University, Montreal.

Dominion boxing championships were awarded to the Quebec branch and Western Canada boxing championships and the Dominion wrestling championships at Manitoba branch.

Election of Halter, 33-year-old barrister and youngest man to head the Union, climaxed his long and successful fight for broadening the A. A. U. amateur definition—a fight won Thursday night when the meeting approved a constitutional amendment accepting the amateur definition of international bodies governing various sports.

Halter contends the amendment paves the way for return to the Union of Canadian hockey and basketball Associations which withdrew within the past two years on a difference over the amateur code.

The young barrister, soft-spoken but eloquent debater, succeeds J. W. Hamilton of Regina, elected to the presidency in 1936. A native Winnipegger, Halter was for two years secretary and for three years president of the Union's Manitoba branch and is now immediate past president. He has been president of the Winnipeg Amateur Athletic Association for seven years, is past president of the Winnipeg Young Men's Hebrew Association and a member of the Winnipeg Rugby Club executive committee.

Early Victories Of Harvard Teams

Preliminary to the 57th gridiron tussle between the Harvard and Yale varsity elevens of this afternoon, Crimson athletic teams romped over the Blue yesterday. Howie Mendel, Harvard high scorer, tallied twice in the soccer game to give his team a 2-1 victory over the Eli varsity and thereby clinch the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League championship.

On other fields, Henry Lamar's jayvee football team continued its undefeated season by defeating the Eli, 14 to 6, and the three Crimson House teams, Adams, Eliot and Lowell, won respectively from the Yales, Saybrook College, Jonathan Edwards College and Pierson College by scores of 7-0, 6-0, and 14-0.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year	Winner	Score
1875	Harvard	4 goals, Yale 0.
1876	Yale	1 goal, Harvard 0.
1878	Yale	1 goal, Harvard 0.
1879	Tie	0—0
1880	Yale	1 goal, Harvard 0.
1881	Yale	0, Harvard 4 safeties.
1882	Yale	1 goal, Harvard 2 safeties.
1883	Yale	23—2
1884	Yale	48—0
1886	Yale	29—4
1887	Yale	17—8
1889	Yale	6—0
1890	Harvard	12—6
1891	Yale	10—0
1892	Yale	6—0
1893	Yale	6—0
1894	Yale	12—4
1897	Tie	0—0
1898	Harvard	17—0
1899	Tie	0—0
1900	Yale	28—0
1901	Harvard	22—0
1902	Yale	23—0
1903	Yale	16—0
1904	Yale	12—0
1905	Yale	6—0
1906	Yale	6—0
1907	Yale	12—0
1908	Harvard	4—0
1909	Yale	8—0
1910	Tie	0—0
1911	Tie	0—0
1912	Harvard	20—0
1913	Harvard	15—0
1914	Harvard	36—0
1915	Harvard	41—0
1916	Yale	6—3
1919	Harvard	10—3
1920	Harvard	9—0
1921	Harvard	10—3
1922	Harvard	10—3
1923	Yale	13—0
1924	Yale	19—6
1928	Tie	0—0
1926	Yale	12—7
1927	Yale	14—0
1928	Harvard	17—0
1929	Harvard	10—6
1930	Harvard	13—0
1931	Yale	3—0
1932	Yale	19—0
1933	Harvard	19—6
1934	Yale	14—0
1935	Yale	14—7
1936	Yale	14—13
1937	Harvard	13—6

Yale 32; Harvard 18; ties 6.

Penn Basketball

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Pennsylvania will play 18 basketball games this winter, H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics, announced yesterday.

The season opens Jan. 4 against Maryland. Army will appear in the Palestra for the first time in four years.

The schedule (Home games unless otherwise noted):

Jan. 4—Maryland; 7, Cornell; 11, Yale, away; 14, Dartmouth; 18, Navy, away; 21, Dartmouth, away; 25, Gettysburg; 28, Army.
Feb. 4 Penn State; 11, Cornell, away; 13, Columbia, away; 18, Yale; 22, Syracuse; 25, Harvard.
March 1, Princeton, away; 4, Columbia; 8, Harvard, away; 11, Princeton.

Big Ten And Big Six Near End of Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Big Ten and the Big Six, the major middle western conferences and two of the strongest football "leagues" in the nation, wind up their championship affairs today while the schedule in other sections shows a just-before-the-end lull.

The Big Six battle is strictly a two-team affair with unbeaten and untied Oklahoma and undefeated but tied Iowa State meeting at Ames, Iowa, to fight it out for the title. The Sooners have won four-straight conference games: Iowa State has won three and tied one, and no other team is within shouting distance of them. It's a simple matter, even though a few of their rivals play on for another week.

The Western Conference presents another problem, however. Minnesota and Wisconsin come together at Madison, Wis., in the major game. Each has won three games and lost one within the circuit. They can't settle the championship between them, however, unless Michigan can dispose of Ohio State's claims. The Buckeyes have three victories, a tie and a defeat on their record, and ties aren't counted in the standings. Both games are considered toss-ups with Minnesota and Michigan, perhaps, as slight favorites.

Records Favor Irish

Then Notre Dame's great team, now rated about the best in the country, takes on Northwestern's sharp-clawed Wildcats. The records favor the Irish until it is remembered Northwestern upset Minnesota when the Gophers looked just as unbeatable as Notre Dame does now.

Other windup games in the Big Ten include the Purdue-Indiana scrap for the Old Oaken Bucket, and Chicago vs. Illinois. Iowa plays Nebraska of the Big Six. Two other Big Six members take on outside competition as Kansas State faces Washburn and Missouri meets St. Louis.

Elsewhere games backed by time-honored traditions rate the top billing, although the championship hopes of such teams as Texas Christian, Utah and California may be affected.

The most venerable of the "classics" is the East's fifty-seventh Yale-Harvard game, which probably will draw 60,000 spectators, although neither team has an impressive record. The East also offers Columbia-Syracuse, Pitts-Penn State, Lafayette-Lehigh, and Princeton-Army, the last a resumption of a series that was broken off 30 years ago.

Headliners in the South are Georgia-Auburn, one of Dixie's oldest rivalries, and unbeaten, untied, unscored-on Duke against North Carolina State. In the Southwest a mighty Texas Christian outfit seeks to take another step toward the Conference title and a perfect record as it plays Rice's crippled outfit, while Southern Methodist, the runner-up, takes on Baylor.

Games Friday Night

Utah, unbeaten in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven, looks like a cinch against last-place Wyoming, while California, co-leader of the Pacific Coast Conference, meets a very unsuccessful Stanford team.

Other interesting tussles include Boston College against unbeaten, untied little St. Anselm's, Manhattan-West Virginia, Fordham-South Carolina and Bucknell-George Washington in the East; Georgia Tech-Florida and Tulane-Sewanee in the Southeastern Conference; such widespread intersectional affairs as Maryland-Georgetown, Centenary-Depaul, Michigan State-Temple, Detroit-Tulsa, Arizona-Marquette and Loyola (Los Angeles)-Hardin Simmons. Oregon and Washington meet in the Coast Conference. Colorado State opposes Brigham Young in the Big Seven, while Utah State takes on Idaho.

Last night's biggest doings saw the University of Miami overpower Duquesne, 21-7, and Rollins down Ohio Wesleyan, 19-13, in intersectional games. Tampa whipped the University of Havana, 33-0, in an international affair. The Citadel of the Southern Conference trimmed Erskine 33-13, while Maryville (Mo.) Teachers, one of the remaining undefeated and untied outfits, routed Sioux Falls, 65-0, for its ninth straight victory. Fresno State College defeated University of Hawaii, 15-13, at Fresno, Calif. Texas A. & I. won over Trinity University, 26-19.

1938 Results

Harvard		Yale	
13—Brown	20	14—Columbia	27
0—Cornell	20	0—Penn	21
17—Army	20	9—Navy	7
7—Dartm'th	13	13—Michigan	15
26—Princeton	7	6—Dartm'th	24
47—Chicago	13	20—Brown	14
40—Virginia	13	7—Princeton	20

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The P. G. A.

Congratulations to the Professional Golfers Association of America. No organization connected with the handling of professional sports can point to a better record than that which it enjoys. For 22 years this organization has not only been increasing its usefulness in improving the lot of its members; but it has done much toward elevating the professional branch of the game in the eyes of those who have the amateur branch in charge, and the very friendly relations which now exist between the professionals and amateurs in this great sport is in no small degree due to the fine work which the P. G. A. has been carrying on for nearly a quarter of a century.

Better Season Ahead

When one stops and studies the financial figures which are given out by the Association, he cannot but be surprised. Times may not be any too prosperous for many of the workers in America; but the professional golfer certainly cannot complain. No less than $182,500 in prize money will have been played for by members of the P. G. A. when the 1938 season ends on Dec. 31. This represents an increase of nearly $20,000 over the previous year. And now we learn that next year is going to be even better, with the "Pot of Gold" for which the professionals will be competing in 1939 going over the $200,000 mark.

Wide World
George Jacobus

Well Managed Organization

Much of the success of the organization has been due to the men who have been chosen to carry it on. Their relations with their fellow members as well as with the United States Golf Association and the various clubs have always been of the best. George Jacobus, President; Tom Walsh, Secretary, and Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager, make a fine trio of officers. They know the professional side of golf from every angle and keep it up to the highest standard. No wonder each succeeding year is more successful than its predecessor.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Dutton's Book on Hockey

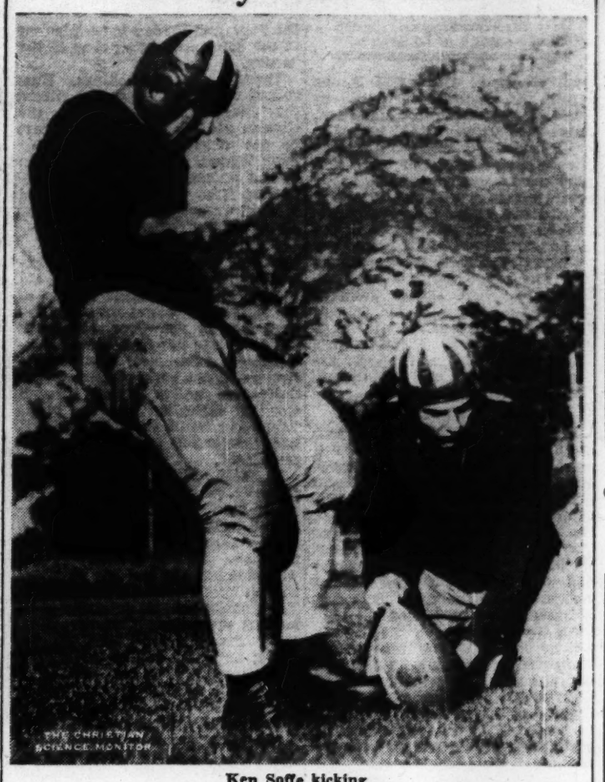
Red Dutton, manager of the New York Americans Hockey Club, exposes the game expertly in his new book, "Hockey, Fastest Game on Earth," published by Funk & Wagnalls. In an unusually entertaining and interesting manner, the fiery hockeyist chapters the game from its early start through the technique of modern play. His anecdotes relieve the technical parts, and he closes with an all-time, all-star team of his own observations, as follows: Tiny Thompson, goal; Eddie Gerard and Sprague Cleghorn, defense; Bill Cook, right wing; Dick Irvin, center; and Aurel Joliat, left wing. Pictures and diagrams add much of value to the reader's interest and to the explained fundamentals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sport Shavings Here and There

Herkey Mosley, Alabama halfback, has punted 40 times for the Tide this season and averaged 40.6 yards. . . . After two years of spring training at Marshall, Texas, the St. Paul baseball club is to train next spring at Tarpon Springs, Fla. . . . The lettermen on the California varsity football team which won the Pacific Coast Conference football championship last fall have been given gold footballs. . . . One hundred tons of ice are to be pulverized and spread over the ski slide at the 1939 California World's Fair. . . . Jesse Haines, former Cardinal pitcher, and Walter Johnson, former Senator pitcher, have two more strikeouts to their credit. Haines defeated his opponent for Montgomery (Ohio) County Auditor and Johnson defeated his opponent for Commissioner of Montgomery County, Maryland. . . . The Minnesota-Wisconsin game is the oldest continuous football series in the Big Ten. It started it 1890. Minnesota has won 27 and lost 15. The other five ended in ties.

A 'Lefty' With Control



Ken Soffe kicking

Brigham Young University Has Fine Field-Goal Kicker

PROVO, Utah (AP)—Here is a "Lefty" with lots of control.

Twenty-one-year-old Kenneth Soffe boots a football with his left foot and his Brigham Young University mates reckon him to be the best kicker of field goals in college football this year.

He has booted four three-pointers from placement this season and has one more game to go. His longest kick was one from the 26-yard line in a night game with Denver University.

Soffe (pronounced as one syllable with a long "o") also has kicked six points after touchdown and missed only one. His accurate left toe earned the Cougars a 7-to-7 tie with undefeated Utah a few weeks ago.

The best field goal the curly-haired quarterback ever made was one from the 42-yard line against Portland University last year. Just so the Portland players wouldn't forget him, he hoisted another three-pointer against them this year.

In both games his field goal put B. Y. U. ahead, but each time Portland rallied to score a winning touchdown.

Ken, who is a 194-pound blocker and also punts, practices kicking 10 or 15 field goals daily. He takes one step when inside the 25-yard line and two short ones when the goal posts are farther away.

Soffe thinks he'll never forget the first time he tried a field goal in a game. His Jordan High School team was playing Box Elder High for the Utah title in 1934. With 20 seconds left in the scoreless game, Kicking Ken let go a placement from the 27-yard line and joyfully watched the ball sail over the bar.

Now there is a left shoe in the Jordan Trophy case.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Saturday

National League

New York Americans at Toronto

International-American League

Cleveland at Springfield.
Pittsburgh at Hershey.

American Association

Minneapolis at Tulso.

Sunday

National

Montreal at New York Rangers.
Toronto at Chicago.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American

Philadelphia at New Haven.
Cleveland at Providence.
Springfield at Syracuse.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Louis.
Kansas City at St. Paul.

Last Night's Results

American Association

St. Louis 3, Wichita 2 (overtime).

Hockey Meeting

Another meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. in the interests of hockey will be held at the Hotel Lenox at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, according to an announcement from Joseph C. Sullivan, chairman.

Armour Wins Golf Final

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 19 (AP)—Tommy Armour of Boca Raton, Fla., won the 36-hole Mid-South professional golf tournament here yesterday with a score of 139. He shot a 69, three under par, yesterday to go with his 70 of Thursday.

Three players tied for second place with scores of 140. They were Clayton Heafner of Greensboro, N. C., who had 71-69, Johnny Bulla of Chicago, 70-70, and Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., 71-69.

Selection Narrows Down

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—John J. McAndrews and Frank Vail, in charge of arrangements for the "Eastern Bowl" post-season college football game to be played in New York Dec. 10, today announced that the list of eastern candidates had been narrowed down to Carnegie Tech, Holy Cross, Villanova, Georgetown and Boston College.

Football Results

By the Associated Press

East

Fairmont (W. Va.) Teach. 13, Bethany 6.
Waynesburg 20, Salem 0.
Harvard Jayvees 14, Yale Jayvees 6.
Yale 150's 13, Villanova 150's 6.
Rutgers 150's 14, Penn 150's 6.

South

Tampa 33, Havana 0.
Rollins 19, Ohio Wesleyan 13.
Citadel 33, Erskine 13.
Cumberland 13, Maryville 0.
Miami (Fla.) 21, Duquesne 7.
Catawaba 27, Western Carolina 0.
West Tenn. T. 8, Delta State T. 0.

Midwest

Denison 25, Heidelberg 7.
Ottawa 27, Baker 0.
Washington U. 88, McKendree 0.
Knox 14, Monmouth 7.
Parsons 12, Central 7.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, Simpson 7.
Nebraska Wesleyan 7, Tarkio 0.
Midland 26, Doane 14.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 14, Western Union 0.
Evansville 8, Hanover 0.
Hastings 6, York 0.
Southwestern (Springfield, Mo.) 12, Southeast (Cape Girardeau) 7.
Missouri Mines 26, Central (Mo.) T. 6.
Maryville (Mo.) T. 65, Sioux Falls 0.
Mt. Union 6, Muskingum 0.
Emporia 72, Bethany (Kan.) 7.

Southwest

Oklahoma Baptist 12, Northwestern Oklahoma 0.
Southwestern (Texas) 37, Daniel Baker 0.
Hendrix 6, Union (Tenn.) 0.
Ouachita 19, Henderson Teachers 6.
Northeastern Center L. S. U. 19, Monticello A. and M. 0.
Southeastern (Okla.) T. 14, Northeastern (Okla.) T. 0.
Texas A. & I. 26, Trinity University 19.

Far West

Idaho Southern Branch 16, Montana State 0.
Fresno State College 15, Hawaii 13.

Dartmouth Eleven Heads for Stanford

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 19 (AP)—With the blaring of their band and the cheers of the student body ringing in their ears, 35 Dartmouth Indians headed for the Far West yesterday, for the first time since 1930, to resume football relations with Stanford at Palo Alto a week hence.

The players were accompanied by the coaching staff and a faculty group headed by Dean Lloyd K. Neidlinger, for class work will be conducted as usual during the transcontinental trip.

Before boarding their special train, the Indians ran through a final workout on their own practice field. The Dartmouth party will arrive in Chicago today in time to attend the Notre Dame-Northwestern game and is due in San Francisco on Tuesday.

This is the third trip Dartmouth has made to the Pacific Coast. In 1920 the Indians went west and were beaten 28-7 by Washington. Ten years later, when they inaugurated their Stanford series, they were turned back 14-7. Seven years ago Stanford came east and overwhelmed Dartmouth, 32-6, at the Harvard Stadium.

Wilson to Coach Reds

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19 (AP)—Jimmy Wilson, for five years manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, was named a coach of the Cincinnati Reds baseball club yesterday.

Wilson succeeds Edd Roush, who announced yesterday he would not renew his contract with the club.

Wilson resigned at the end of the season from the management of the Philadelphia National League Club, which finished in last place.

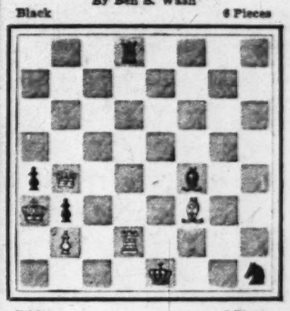
Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 19, 1938

Problem No. 2089
By Ben S. Wash

Black 6 Pieces

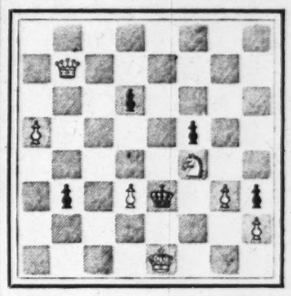


White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Good key and model mates. First publication unknown.)

Problem No. 2090
By Ben S. Wash

Black 5 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Another good key. First publication unknown.)

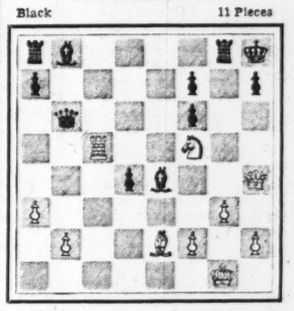
Solutions to Problems

No. 2087 Q-B
No. 2088. 1. R-B4 PxR
2. R-Q3ch
1. . . . . Threat
2. RxQPch

End-Game No. 433. White wins: 1 Kt-B6ch, PxKt; 2 PxP and Black is defenseless against the twin threats: Q-Kt3ch and QxR.

End-Game No. 434

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win
(Hennegerger-Bernstein, Zurich, 1934. The former overlooked the forced win.)

Notes

Georges Koltanowski of Belgium, premier blindfold expert, has reached New York in his tour of North America. At the Marshall Chess Club, he recently played 10 blindfold games simultaneously, winning seven, drawing two, and losing to Harold Sussman.

The United States is the only country with more than one player in the Dutch tournament now in progress in various Dutch cities. The great number of drawn games is not unusual in tournaments where the players are all of approximately the same strength. For brilliant combinations, a smattering of weaker players is essential, for then the degree of caution that prevails between the evenly matched is supplanted by a determination to win. After all, Alekhine is not going to take chances with Capablanca, Flohr, Fine, Reshevsky, Euwe, Keres, or Botwinnik, and unless one or the other is caught off balance, the defense is going to be as good as the attack.

The Kashdan-Horowitz match now stands 2½-1½ in favor of Horowitz.

The third game, given below, shows Horowitz converting a Q side P majority into a win. Due to the fact that ultimately a Q ending was brought about, the winning process is slow, but none the less instructive.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kashdan	Horowitz	Kashdan	Horowitz
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	27 R-KB	KtxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	28 RxKt	Q-K5
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	29 R-K	R-B7
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	30 R-K2	R-B8ch
5 Kt-B3	Castles	31 R-K	Q-Kt8
6 P-K3	P-QR3	32 K-B	Q-Q6ch
7 R-B	QKt-Q2	33 Q-K2	QxRP
8 P-QR3	PxP	34 RxR	Q-Rch
9 BxP	P-Kt4	35 K-B2	Q-B5
10 B-R2	P-B4	36 Q-R5	Q-Q4
11 Castles	B-Kt2	37 Q-K2	P-QR4
12 Q-K2	Kt-K5	38 Q-B2	Q-B5
13 BxB	QxB	39 Q-K4	Q-Q4
14 KR-Q	P-B5(a)	40 Q-B2	P-Kt3
15 B-Kt	Kt(Q2)-B3	41 P-Kt4	P-R5
16 Kt-Q2	KtxKt(B6)	42 Q-B3	Q-R8
17 RxKt	KR-Q	43 P-Kt5	QxPch
18 P-B4	QR-QB	44 K-B3	Q-R8ch
19 Q-B2	Kt-Q4	45 K-Kt3	Q-R
20 R-B2	P-B6	46 Q-R3	Q-KB
21 Kt-K4	PxP	47 Q-R	P-R6
22 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt3	48 P-K4	P-Kt5
23 KtxB	QxKt	49 Q-R2	Q-R
24 RxR	RxR	50 P-Q5	PxP
25 QxP	Kt-R5	51 PxP	P-Kt6
26 Q-KB2	Kt-B6	Resigns	

(a) This is the turning point of the game, and is so strong that probably White should have exchanged pawns earlier.

Here is an interesting game from the Plymouth (England) tournament in which Alekhine divided first honors with Sir George Thomas.

Queen's Pawn Game

Alekhine	Milner-Barry	Alekhine	Milner-Barry
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 QxKt	KR-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Q-Kt5	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	20 PxB	QR-B
4 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	21 K-Kt2	R-B4
5 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	22 Q-R4	R-QR4
6 P-K3	P-KR3	23 Q-Kt4	R-QB4
7 B-R4	Castles	24 KtxP(b)	RxR
8 B-Q3	P-Q4	25 RxR	PxKt
9 PxP	QxP(a)	26 R-Q8ch	K-Kt2
10 BxKt	PxB	27 R-Q7ch	K-Kt
11 P-K4	Q-KR4	28 RxB	Q-K
12 P-KKt4	Q-Kt3	29 K-B2	Q-R
13 Q-K2	Kt-Q2	30 R-Q7	Q-Kt
14 P-KR4	P-QB4	31 Q-Q4	Q-R7ch
15 CastlesQR	PxP	32 K-Q3	QxKRP
16 KtxP	Kt-B4	33 R-Q8ch	Resigns
17 P-B3	KtxBch		

(a) This excursion with the Q cannot be good as the sequel indicates. Better 9 . . . PxP.

(b) Winning a P. White's K side attack never progresses beyond the threatening stage, but he is able to force the position in the center.

Cross-Country Run

The twenty-fourth annual cross-country run of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Franklin Park tomorrow afternoon. Robert Campbell of the Norfolk Young Men's Association, winner last year in 34m. 19s. is entered again. The Norfolk Association won the team championship last year and will be out to repeat.

Where to Dine

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Roast Stuffed Young Native Turkey
Chestnut Dressing Giblet Gravy Cranberry Sauce
Mashed Turnips Hubbard Squash
Candied Sweet Potatoes or Mashed Potatoes
Hearts of Lettuce, Thousand Island Dressing or Cole Slaw, French Dressing
Choice
English Plum Pudding
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Camembert or Roquefort Cheese and Crackers
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Czech-Reich Border Revision Continues on 'Barter' Basis

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Germany and Czechoslovakia are revising their borders quietly on an exchange basis, a Propaganda Ministry spokesman said yesterday, even after the Ambassadors' Conference, set up under the Munich accord, had agreed on the dividing line.

The spokesman's explanation followed upon dispatches from Prague on Nov 16 which said Germany was demanding certain "boundary corrections" which would add to its territory about 140 small villages.

"The Ambassadors had to meet an immediate situation," he said, "so normal relations between the two countries could be resumed. Necessarily, however, corrections were inevitable later.

"When both countries got down to cases, it became evident that for economic transportation or other reasons this or that strip of territory, this or that village ought to be transferred to the sovereignty of the other State.

"In no case, however, did Germany exert pressure upon Czechoslovakia or try to benefit onesidedly.

"It was always a case of tit for tat.

"In other words, whenever we asked for correction of the boundary, we offered an equal section of territory now under German rule in return.

"We have every interest to make good friends of the Czechs. Hence we don't propose to exert pressure upon them."

Suburb Lost to Czechs

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Nov. 19—The "rectifications" in the Czechoslovak-German border which are now being worked out have included demands by the Reich for some areas contiguous upon Bratislava. But the point has not been sufficiently emphasized that one of Bratislava's suburbs—called Petrzalka by the Slovaks, Ligetfalu by the Magyars, and Engerau by the German population—was included in the earlier annexations by the Third Reich.

This district, which is connected with Bratislava by a railway bridge as well as by a ferry, is economically dependent on the city and many of the Bratislava traders and employees whose daily work takes them across the river have their houses there.

The loss of Petrzalka will be keenly felt especially in summer. It has a beautiful park, formerly named after Tyrš, the founder of the Sokol movement, where the Bratislava citizens used to go for refreshment. It has also many playgrounds. The three rowing clubs have their clubhouses, Slovak, German, and Magyar, on that side of the river. There is also a pleasant swimming bath which in summer attracted many visitors, especially young folks. Orchards and vegetable gardens which supply Bratislava with their produce are also there.

Chancellor Hitler and Field Marshal Göring, Reich Minister for Air, paid a short visit to their newly acquired river town recently. They walked along the embankment and inspected the new garrison. This time no vociferous jubilation was heard across the river. Rumor has it that scarcity of food has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm even of the German-speaking section of the population. Some hope that as the suburb appears to have no great value for Germany, some arrangement may be made which will improve the present situation. According to other information, German authorities intend to build there a large harbor in competition with Czechoslovakia's Danubian harbor opposite.

'On With the Dance' in Amsterdam

Courtesy Official Tourist Information Office, The Hague

Young People and Adults Join in Step to Strains of One of City's Famous Street Organs

Name of Jehovah Barred In Reich Protestant Churches

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—The name of Jehovah was ordered erased from Protestant churches throughout Germany today by Friedrich Werner, President of the Supreme Evangelical Church Council.

His order said the name of the God of Israel must be obliterated wherever it is displayed in Protestant churches. The names of Jewish prophets—all prophets of the Old Testament—also were ordered erased.

This action was regarded as a sequel to threats in various parts of Saxony that Christian churches allowing these names to remain would be burned as were synagogues in the wave of anti-Jewish violence which swept Germany last week.

The newspaper Boersenzeitung said National Socialist leaders, long before this outbreak and the subsequent $400,000,000 fine imposed on the Jewish community, had made ready to impose financial measures on the Jews. It declared that "the promptness with which the bill was presented shows the preparations had been made long in advance."

"All informed persons knew that financial action was bound to follow political action in the process of aryanization. Vom Rath's murder only precipitated this intended course of action."

Addressing a business organization Nov. 18, Robert Ley, chief of the Nationalist Socialist Labor Front, declared "there must be no misplaced compassion for the Jews." The Jewish problem, he added, "must be solved radically and finally."

Latest Jewish estimates are that 56,000 male Jews are under detention in concentration camps.

New prohibitions include, the newspaper Angriff said, one against tenant rights for Jews which would permit an Aryan wanting a Jew's home to have him evicted overnight. The paper said some 8,000 homes in Berlin would become available shortly for Aryans.

Viennese Jews having apartments on main streets have been ordered to leave them by Nov. 30 and find back-street homes.

It was explained that the uniformity of street decorations was spoiled on festival days when the entire German populace displays the swastika flag from windows. Jews are not allowed to have German flags and therefore there were gaps in the decorations.

Jews Lose Jobs in Italy

ROME (AP)—Fifteen thousand Jews were said by usually reliable sources to have been dropped from Government and private jobs.

The action was in compliance with the sweeping Cabinet decree of Nov. 10 excluding Jews from Government positions, restricting their businesses and professions, and forbidding their marriage to Italian Aryans.

The same sources said Jews would be barred from participation in Italy's repatriation project under which more than 5,000,000 Italians living abroad are expected to be returned to the homeland.

They expressed the belief that many jobs now held by Jews in Italy would be given to the repatriates. A commission was created Nov. 17 to carry out the project.

Czech Lower House Votes Autonomy for Three Areas

PRAGUE, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Lower House of Parliament passed by overwhelming majorities today autonomy laws for Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine as Czechoslovakia began reshuffling its constitution in a search for compromise between dictatorship and democracy.

When the two autonomy laws are approved by the Senate, Czechoslovakia, shorn of nearly one third of its territory by cessions to Germany, Poland, and Hungary, will be a Federated State consisting of three parts: Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, and Carpatho-Ukraine.

[Carpatho-Ukraine is the renamed easternmost province of Ruthenia. Bohemia-Moravia are the westernmost provinces inhabited chiefly by Czechs.]

The vote for Slovak autonomy was 142 to 21 and for Carpatho-Ukraine autonomy 147 to 23 with the negative votes largely Communist.

Both laws, when approved by the Senate, will be incorporated in Czechoslovakia's new constitution which will be drafted and promulgated by the new President and new Cabinet after the Presidential elections expected next week.

Differences concerning the Presidential candidate were reported to have been eliminated and decisions concerning the new Constitution reached at an all-night session of party leaders.

Dr. Frantisek Chvalkovsky, the Foreign Minister, it was said, would be the only nominee for President of the "Second Republic" at the elections. He has served as representative of his country in Germany, Italy, and the United States.

Under the new Constitution, Parliament will not be dissolved but it will have little occasion for meeting, since it is planned to pass an "enabling act" next week which will give extraordinary powers to the President and Cabinet.

Paris Recognizes King of Italy As Ethiopian Ruler

ROME, Nov. 19 (AP)—France's recognition of Italy's African conquests became effective today when André François-Poncet, new Ambassador to Rome, presented credentials to Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

M. François-Poncet, first French Ambassador to Rome in two years, rode to Quirinal Palace in the state carriage for the ceremony, which, according to Italian custom, was devoid of speeches.

Unlike Great Britain's formal recognition of the Ethiopian Empire which buried the enmity growing out of the economic sanctions at the time of the Ethiopian War, the French Ambassador's visit to the King was made without preliminary fanfare in the press.

Italians, in fact, have shown a cool attitude toward suggestions for bringing France and Italy closer together in a friendship agreement similar to the Anglo-Italian pact which became effective Nov. 16.

BERLIN (AP)—Robert Coulondre, new French Ambassador, arrived in Berlin Nov. 19. He was scheduled to make his first official call on Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop later in the day and present credentials to Chancellor Hitler Nov. 22 at Obersalzburg.

Street Musicians of Amsterdam Tested for Artistic Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Street music is rationalized here. Visitors often remark on the high standard, which is not surprising in view of the fact that everyone who plays or sings in the streets has to pass a test for skill and be issued a license. The police thus ensure at least a measure of musical standard and a reasonable living for musicians, as well as protecting the public from too many appeals to their generosity.

This system also keeps street music up-to-date and on its toes. It banishes dilapidated organs and other tried instruments and puts an end to the old dodge whereby so-called musicians played so badly that people felt compelled to give them hush money to move them on to the next street.

In their examinations the police do not expect too high a standard, but the music must be pleasing to the ear.

A police inspector with a turn for a tuneful melody is in charge of the license department at police headquarters. He is grand jury and supreme judge. From his verdict there is no appeal. Organ grinders, banjo-players, accordionists, saxophonists, violinists, jazz bands, street orchestras with conductor and crooner, as well as the bard exponent of folk songs who accompanies his lay with guitar or zither, line up for audition in the inner court of Amsterdam's Scotland Yard. If the "turn" does not measure up to standard or the instruments are out of tune a license is refused.

Must Conform to Code

Having established his status as an official street musician the artist must then conform to the professional code. He must not pester the public with his collection bag. He does not play in the neighborhood of churches or hospitals. If a night-worker wishes to sleep during the day, or a student to study quietly at home, the street musician or orchestra moves on to a district where his free concert is more welcome. Complaints lodged with the police might mean the forfeiture of his license.

In recent years many unemployed, who in the past have played some instrument as a hobby, have preferred to earn a living by street entertainment to taking unemployment relief. The authorities, appreciating this attitude, and wishing to protect the artist and the public, brought into force the system of licensing street musicians.

Thus, walking in this city on a summer evening, one may meet a lone violinist playing his plaintive solo on a bridge, while a few blocks further on a jazz band, its members attired in Volendam traditional costume, baggy trousers and red baize shirts, follows its crooner-leader. This artist, who probably learned his notes in a back street of old Amsterdam, initiates his audience into the secrets of the "Big Apple" and the "Lambeth Walk," diversified by "O, Mama!" or "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers."

Street Organs Gayly Decorated

Most popular of all, however, are the famous Amsterdam street organs. There are still scores of them left in the city. They are grand structures, pushed along on a cart by three or four men. Gayly decorated and with an abundance of gilded fretwork, they are a magnificent sight as they cast their multicolored reflection into the canals of the city. They are complete orchestras, with drums and cymbals and even vox humana included. They grind out modern "hits" and classic opera.

In the early years of this century there were hundreds of them. One firm owned 200 organs which were let out on hire. But with the competition of modern musical instruments the firm went out of business and most of the organs became the private property of the organ-grinders.

The organ, with its loud and sweeping melodies, holds its own with "canned" music. As soon as the first rolls of the automatic drums, the first high-pitched, vibrating notes announce its arrival in the street, windows are flung open, children and adults gather round and the dance is on! And not only in the street. In little tenement-rooms in the high narrow houses, at the first notes of the organ below, the table is pushed aside, the carpet rolled up and big and small feet, in stockings and slippers, are kicking or gliding in time with the rhythm.

Alien Newspapers Seized in Berlin; Told About Jews?

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Seventy-seven foreign newspapers were seized today and their sale forbidden.

Most recent issues of the leading Swiss, Danish, British, French, Belgian, Norwegian, Swedish, Rumanian, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Vatican City Dailies were confiscated.

The reason apparently was that the papers contained descriptions of anti-Jewish activities in Germany.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Hungarian Government suppressed 45 newspapers and magazines yesterday, bringing the total banned within a fortnight to 90.

A new law requires every publication to obtain a license from the Prime Minister's office.

Licenses were denied on the grounds that the publications were excessively liberal and anti-Government.

Planner Advises Road Extension

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—An authority on highways predicts that automobile traffic will be doubled by 1960. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, speaking at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Automobile Association, said: "It would seem that construction of divided multiple-lane highways must proceed the next 22 years, in the country as a whole, at an average rate in excess of 1,000 miles a year. We must try to anticipate the volume and other conditions of the 1960 tarffic and make ample provision to meet those conditions in our present planning."

Churchmen on Way to India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Some 45 American delegates sailed today for one of the most representative gatherings under the world's Protestant Churches, which is to meet in Madras, India.

More than 450 representatives of nearly every nation of the world are expected to confer from Dec. 12 to 30 on the results of studies and evaluations of what has been done in Christian work in the last quarter of a century in every land, assessments of present needs and opportunities, and the formulation of plans and programs for future work.

Represented with churches of North America, Europe, and Britain will be delegates of Latin American, Asiatic, and African denominations.

Preparations for this world gathering have been under way for more than three years. The fruits of this work will be seen in discussions bearing upon every phase of work in which the Christian churches engage. These activities are to be divided into 16 sections for topical treatment.

Problems of teaching illiterates, particularly the Indian untouchables, who, it is said are uniting with the Christian Church at the rate of 10,000 a month, will receive particular attention.

It has been pointed in this connection by the Journal of the Royal African Society that unless the process of education can be speeded up, it will take more than a thousand years to make literate African peoples in British colonies, and at the present rate it will require 920 years to make India as literate as Japan. Of every thousand peoples in India, 900 are illiterate, the Journal declares.

Another section will discuss the 300 racial groups in the world who have no translation of the Bible in their language. The Scriptures have been translated into 1,000 of the 5,000 different languages, it is said, and of the 3,000 remaining tongues—many of which closely resemble one another or are branches of the same tongue—1,000 offer considerable opportunity for Biblical teaching.

Tax Aid for Arts Asked in Carmel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif. — The City Council of this village, famed for its writers and artists, has suggested setting aside 5 per cent of its income from taxes to sponsor the arts.

This amount, it was explained, is allowed to be spent for advertising under State law, and Carmel's Council members, among them Herbert Heron, Poet-Mayor, and Frederick R. Bechdolt, author, expressed the opinion Carmel's fame as an artistic community was its best form of advertisement.

Councilman Everett Smith made the suggestion, following application of such well-known painters as William Ritschel, John O'Shea, Paul Dougherty, and Paul Whitman for assistance for the Carmel Art Association which is completing one of the finest small art galleries on the Pacific Coast.

Such action would place about $1,800 at the disposal of Carmel's art, music, and drama groups, it was stated. The Village also is known for its amateur theatricals which have sent such players to Hollywood as Gloria Stuart and Barbara O'Neil, and for its annual Bach Music Festival.

Army Bomber Crashes

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Officers at Mitchel Field, Long Island, said today the army bomber which crashed at Lagrange, Ga., killing four men and injuring two others, was on a routine flight from the field to Montgomery, Ala. It was piloted by Lieut. Robert Black.

Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

most likely ob[illegible]le to the rapid advance of Fascism in all its forms; one finds evidence of this in the Communist International's publications outside Russia, in several foreign langages. Inside Russia, the press has almost completely ignored the Communist International since Munich. The Soviet press has become more completely isolationist than before, and confines itself largely to internal affairs. It speaks of foreign countries largely to explain how hostile they all are to Russia, and therefore how necessary it is to continue to build up a great Soviet army, and to submit gracefully to the marked shortage of all kinds of consumer goods.

Russia is pictured, as it has been in the past 20 years in its own newspapers, as completely surrounded by hostile governments, who are planning to attack the Soviet Union because it represents the "working class." The so-called democratic countries are portrayed, in the Soviet press, as very similar to Fascist countries.

Repose to Accept Blame

But the Communist International's publications, which are not freely circulated in Russia, paint a different picture. They distinguish sharply between democratic and Fascist countries, and declare the democracies, among whom Russia is included, must unite to "smash Fascism." United action is declared all the more necessary since the Munich conference. All non-Fascist elements are urged to combine in one great "anti-Fascist" movement.

This is precisely the same program advocated by the Communist International since 1934. It has surely not experienced many successes; Communist movements have been progressively weakened wherever they appeared to be strongest; in Spain, in Czechoslovakia, in France. Since the Communists first threw their support to "popular fronts" the latter have generally collapsed.

But the leaders of the Communist International refuse to accept any part of the blame for repeated failures of their policy. The fault, they say, lies with those moderate Socialists and liberals who refused to accept the thesis that Soviet Russia is a great democracy, in spite of all appearances to the contrary; and that Communist, despite its ruthless suppression of all political opponents, both inside and outside Russia, is still a natural ally for democratic liberalism.

Meat Inspections

Approximately two thirds of the nation's meat supply, or 70,000,000 animals annually, are inspected by federal officials.

Cherry Trees? President Will Swap 1,000 for Thomas Jefferson Memorial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—President Roosevelt has promised to buy the capital 1,000 new Japanese cherry trees if the newspapers and the public here will let the Democrats build their $3,000,000 memorial to Thomas Jefferson in peace.

The President's defense of the monument plans came as pleas of women's and civic organizations to "spare the cherry trees" rose to new heights. Clubwomen's threats to chain themselves to the trees on the monument site to keep them from being uprooted met with a warning from the President that the ladies, chains, and trees would be carted off to some other spot. Newspaper campaigns in behalf of the trees he described as so much flim-flam.

According to the President, the erection of the monument on the site authorized by Congress, will mean the destruction of only 88 of the cherry trees. He said nothing of the 128 fifty-year-old elms which the newspapers are saying would be destroyed along with them.

The President takes the attitude that flowering cherry trees are short-lived anyway and that the capital can buy more anytime it wants to. He himself proposed that another 1,000 might be added to the 1,700 that now attract great crowds of sightseers and tourists to the capital each spring.

The proposed Jefferson Memorial has been the cause of long and bitter discussion for many months in Washington. Its location and its pantheon, non-utilitarian design and the question whether Thomas Jefferson deserves a monument comparable to the Lincoln Memorial and the Washington Monument have been the subject of much newspaper, congressional and private debate.

Along with other Democratic leaders, President Roosevelt takes the position that the Memorial Commission has been authorized to spend the first $500,000 on the memorial and that its opponents are too late with protests to do any good.

New Cruiser Phoenix To Visit South America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced Nov. 17 the new light cruiser Phoenix would sail Nov. 28 from Philadelphia on a shakedown cruise to South American and Caribbean ports.

After a call at Norfolk Nov. 29, it will arrive at Port of Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 5; at Santos, Brazil, Dec. 19; at Buenos Aires, Argentina, Dec. 26; at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 6; at San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 25, and return to Philadelphia Jan. 31.

The new 10,000 ton vessel, which will be a unit of the recently organized Atlantic squadron, is under command of Capt. John W. Rankin of Jamestown, R. I.

Hitler Revisits Cell Where He Spent Year

BERLIN (AP)—Adolf Hitler spent some time in meditation Nov. 18 in Cell No. 7 of Lansberg Fortress Prison.

This was the cell in which he was confined from Nov. 11, 1923, to Dec. 20, 1924, after the abortive Munich beer-cellar putsch in which his followers attempted to march on Berlin.

British Films Get New Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The greatest film merger in English history, estimated to involve the sum of £30,000,000, has made Mr. Oscar Deutsch, chief of Odeon Theaters, the potential king of the British film industry. It is considered an ironic comment on this industry that Mr. Deutsch does not produce films at all; he merely distributes them.

Odeon Theaters have now joined forces with Gaumont-British. Mr. Deutsch is expected to become the managing director of the new company. Gaumont-British is the largest entertainment corporation in Europe, owning many hundreds of cinemas. Until a couple of years ago it was also the greatest producer of British films. It made "Sunshine Susie," starring Jack Hulbert and Renate Muller, one of the first British pictures to rival the products of Hollywood.

With such stars upon its books as Mr. Hulbert, Cicely Courtneidge, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Harold Huth, Frank Vosper, and Joan Barry, it seemed to have a bright future in front of it. Carried on a wave of enthusiastic optimism, it opened vast new studios at Shepherd's Bush in 1933. These studios were then the finest in Europe.

Gaumont-British made several notable films at Shepherd's Bush, but did not meet with the success that had been anticipated. A couple of years ago the company ceased producing on a big scale, though it still goes on making news pictures and nature studies.

But in the main its huge studios lie idle, to the great regret of all the more intelligent sections of the British film industry, for the company maintained a high standard of workmanship.

About the time that Gaumont-British was launching out at Shepherd's Bush, Mr. Deutsch was a comparatively obscure metal manufacturer in Birmingham. He had just begun to dabble in the film industry, and owned nine halls, as compared with Gaumont-British's hundreds of cinemas and great producing plant. But Mr. Deutsch put on programs that the public liked, and with his profits he bought ever more and more cinemas and built many of the most modern picture theaters in Britain.

The merger is expected to affect American film interests considerably, since Twentieth-Century-Fox is connected with Gaumont-British, and Odeon Theaters with United Artists.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

New Type of Teaching Emphasizes School Library

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

School Library as a Teaching Unit With Trained Head

Instead of One Textbook Per 'Subject,' Many Books, Maps, Pictures Are Used, and Librarian Is Also a Teacher

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The library is moving into the school. Not the public library around the corner, for it still has its own books and its own children's department, but within the school building itself is developing a library to keep pace with the modern type of instruction in the schools. In fact, the school library is increasingly an important part of the school system requiring the librarian to have teacher training as well as library experience.

"Our school library is the heart of the school," one principal said. "It touches all subjects and all interests of the boys and girls. It is constantly being referred to in classrooms, and the children depend more and more upon it not only as a supplement but as an integral part of their work."

Encouraged To Explore

The whole movement for more and better books within the schools has come about simultaneously with the change in methods of teaching. There was a time when a boy or girl started in September with one textbook in history or geography and went through the book from cover to cover, page by page, and chapter by chapter, to the end of the year.

Now, the school studies are not based on one textbook alone, but are built around one unit of interest, and the youngsters are sent to the school library to see how much they can discover on the given subject. Sometimes a whole class comes tumbling into the school library to read about American Indians, or the making of flour, or the manufacture of automobiles. They are looking for many books by many authors. And they need to know how to use dictionaries, encyclopedias, card catalogues, and other reference books.

The result is that the boys and girls of today are going to be far better library users than their parents are. In fact, children in the more progressive schools take the library for granted. It has become a part of their regular school work.

"Reading for Fun" is featured in some schools when an hour or so a week is set aside for this purpose. It is a time when youngsters do not have to make reports of just what they read, how many pages, and so on. But they browse around reading anything they like, fiction, magazines, or stories of adventure. As soon as the library door opens for a class like this, the rush is on. The boy or girl speeds to some special shelf where awaits the book partly read, or hurries to a particular table to get a favorite magazine.

One boy wants to read about tigers, another about airplanes, sailboats, or igloos. Girls scour the shelves for something on stamp-collecting, butterflies, hobbies. There are hundreds of topics which children have been stimulated to follow out voluntarily through their social studies.

This movement for larger and better libraries, and for one in every school, has grown fast in the past decade. It is reaching even to elementary schools. Cities like Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Denver, and Detroit have made great strides in developing school libraries.

In the Elementary Schools, Also

Detroit, which has made outstanding growth in this field, now has 100 libraries established in elementary schools. The 20 junior and 18 senior high schools each has its own library. The initiative for this progress in Detroit is credited to Marion Lovis, who was one of the pioneer workers in the United States in the development of school libraries.

The use of many books instead of one or two in the new methods of teaching has been a factor in the expansion of school libraries, Miss Dorothy Dawson, assistant supervisor of school libraries in Detroit, maintains. Emphasis is shifting in schools from stereotyped and static use of textbooks, reinforced by supplementary books to the use of all kinds of printed material, she said.

"One book on community civics, such as we might have had some years ago, is now superseded by 15 or 20 books on the same subject," Miss Dawson said. "Instead of having many copies in a school library of the same book, we now have many different titles on the same topics so that children can read views of different authors and get a different slant on the same subject."

Publishers On the Job

Publishers, too, have been watching the trends and are putting out more books of the type especially interesting to boys and girls. Even the old textbook on mathematics is now supplemented by books which grip the interest of children, like "Wonderful Wonders of One, Two, Three," volumes of mathematical puzzles, and mathematical books with tricks.

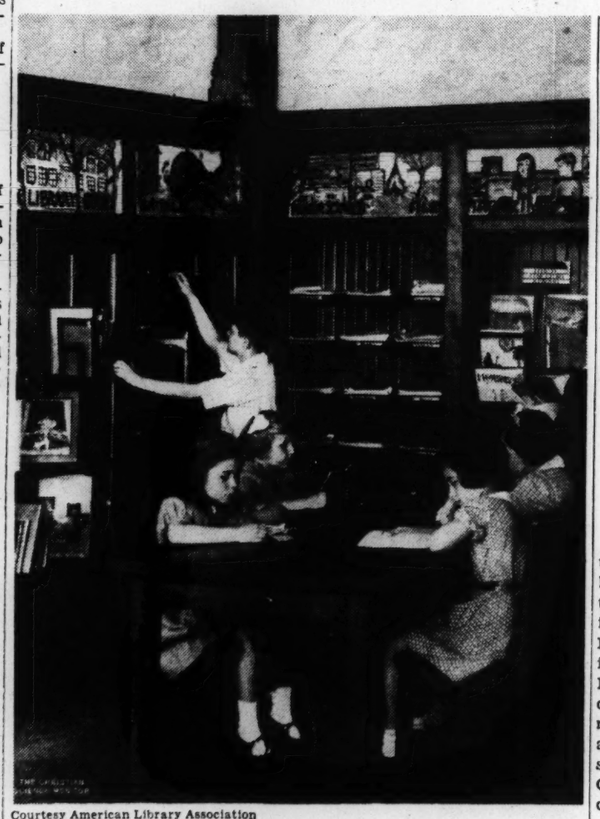
A joint committee of the National Education Association and the American Library Association has prepared a list of questions for school superintendents calling attention to the need for a well-trained school librarian.

"Is your school librarian adequately prepared for service in your school?" "Has she had adequate training?" "Is she certified?" "Does your librarian rank as a teacher?" These are some of the queries put.

"A school librarian is an administrator, research worker, and teacher," the committee states. "She must organize the book collection for use; prepare and carry on an organized book-buying program; serve on curriculum and other professional committees; stimulate bookmindedness in a friendly way; give instruction in the ways of finding information; and assist in the direction of study and social conduct. The librarian should rank as a teacher in position and in salary. In many school systems with up-to-date laws and rulings, librarians have full teacher status."

Courtesy American Library Association

Choosing Something to Take Home. A Familiar Scene in the Modern School Library. Today the School Library Is a "Classroom Without Portfolio," and the Librarian a Full-Fledged Member of the Faculty With Both Library and Teacher Training. The School Library Shown Here Is in the Los Angeles Public Schools.



Courtesy American Library Association

Browsing Time in a Corner of an Elementary School Library, Detroit Public Schools.

Weekly PTA Broadcasts Have Begun; Consult Your Local Schedules

To further education as a home-school-community responsibility, a series of weekly radio programs in dramatic form will be sponsored by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in co-operation with the U. S. Office of Education, with the assistance of the Works Progress Administration, beginning in November and continuing for 26 weeks. The programs will be broadcast each Wednesday from 9:30 to 10 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company (8:30 p. m., Central Time; 7:30 p. m., Mountain Time; 6:30 p. m., Pacific Time).

The purpose of the broadcasts is to stimulate general interest in the education and welfare of children and young people. Emphasis will be placed on education as a continuous process which goes on in the home and in the community, as well as in school, and an effort will be made to encourage closer co-operative effort in local communities for the education of youth. Dramatizations will be used, in which a typical American family will be the medium for introducing educational topics and problems. Home, classroom, or community situations, will be the background for the discussion of the problems.

Scripts will be written and the programs produced under the direction of a committee representing the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the U. S. Office of Education. Each script will be reviewed by specialists in education and human relationships, in order to insure a sound approach to the subject under consideration.

Supplementary information, listener aids, and discussion outlines will be presented in the National Parent-Teacher magazine, the National Congress Bulletin, and School Life. Listeners will be invited to submit problems and subjects for consideration.

Parent-teacher members are advised to get in touch with their local radio station managers or to watch newspaper radio schedules to ascertain the station over which they may hear the broadcasts.

Would You Be Satisfied?

"What would most grown-ups like to have a chance to do, and see, and enjoy if they were 10 again?" Would they be satisfied to learn dates in history, arithmetic skills, rules of grammar, and names and locations of cities? The most valuable arithmetic may be that which helps the child to know that he has received the correct amount of change from the grocer; the most worth-while musical experience may be that which causes him to recognize with pleasure a piece of music which he hears over the radio; the most practical geography may be that which helps him to understand why airplanes from the United States to France make a North Atlantic crossing.

Present-day schools believe that learning should be gained in an interesting and meaningful way, both in and out of the classroom. Children should work hard in terms of their strength, but should enjoy working. Boys and girls often help in planning and judging the work which they do. By so doing they see the need for the skill, knowledge, or attitude which the teacher is trying to develop, at a time when learning takes place most quickly and easily, and when the actual need occurs.

More and more, teachers are trying to know the boys and girls with whom they work, outside of school as well as in the classroom. Many teachers both get and give help as they visit the children's homes. By such visits parents are encouraged to study the needs of their children in co-operation with the school.

Letters and Visits From The Rural Teacher

Arousing Interest in the Rural School—4

Teachers' visits to the homes come under the general heading of what everybody talks about but what nobody does. The few exceptions to the rule have found the home visit a very effective means of arousing interest in the rural schools. One principal, of my acquaintance, this past year visited the home of each pupil to ask the advice of each parent regarding the modifications that should be made in the school curriculum to make it more acceptable to the child's future needs. Afternoons, evenings, and Saturdays on a definitely planned schedule were given over to this work with almost startling results. A new building, additional courses, two extra teachers were added at the town meeting with no votes at all in opposition to the program. The school committee put on the final touch—a $200 increase in salary and a hope that he would remain with them until the new building is completed and the new program organized around which the building has been planned.

Letters are always welcome in any home and any parent welcomes a letter from his child's teacher commenting upon the child's success in a school subject, commending him for good citizenship, regularity of attendance, or courtesy to others. It is quite generally agreed that letters should praise rather than criticize, and that if criticisms are necessary they should be made in a conference between the teacher and the child's parent.

Pupils' report cards should include more than a few letter or percentage grades. They can give parents detailed information on the child's progress as well as point out weakness in specific subjects, habits of study, regularity of attendance and conduct.

Exhibits of school work, open house, demonstrations of school work, visiting days, parents as pupils, celebrations—these and a host of other plans and devices have been used by teachers in an attempt to inform parents of the work of the school.

It is well known in the advertising field that no amount of advertising will continue to sell an inferior product. The kind of work the teacher does in the classroom determines the attitude of the pupil toward the school and this attitude is quickly transferred to the home. The teacher in the rural school has the opportunity of knowing each child intimately, the long study periods may be made periods of pupil self-directed activity instead of the outmoded "busy work." The community provides a laboratory for the study of natural science and the grouping of pupils of different ages, grades and abilities gives an excellent opportunity for training in citizenship. The teacher wise enough to see the many opportunities for service that are offered by the rural school and skillful enough to take advantage of them will help to make parents believe in the effectiveness of understanding over memorization, of clearness of expression over diagramming of sentences and parsing of words, and the value of accuracy in the use of the fundamentals of arithmetic as compared to a knowledge of the metric system and cube root.

The special program which our teachers' colleges and normal schools have developed for the training of rural schoolteachers has been a very important factor in the improvement of the rural schools.

Part 4 of a talk given by Herbert Blair of the School of Education, Boston University.

Bringing Out an Intelligent Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

The Parent

Dear Editor:

Like most modern parents we were not satisfied to use our own unaided judgment about "bringing up" our boy, but read much and talked to other fathers and mothers. We learned many things that were helpful, liking particularly the theory that children should be given a reason for the things they are asked to do. We wished Bob to grow in reasoning ability, to learn how to make his own decisions wisely. We recognized that forcing a child to obey, without explaining why, may secure results that are gratifying at the moment without developing in him a desire to do the thing of his own accord next time. The end to be sought of course, is the inspiring of wholesome and purposeful desire in the child by appealing to his own intelligent reason.

Like many good rules, we found this had exceptions. One was obvious, and agreed upon by most parents and teachers. A child must learn to obey without question on occasion in order to protect him in emergencies when there is no time for reasoning. The other exception we had to discover and work out for ourselves, and it is because of that discovery that I am writing.

Here we were. On one hand we had our beautiful theory—which we still believe in thoroughly—but on the other hand we had a variable quantity in Bob's reaction to it. Often we accomplished much. We could look back over a period that had passed, and see growth in self-reliance, initiative, and fairness. But occasions arose when things did not run so smoothly. For reasons we offered, Bob had others as urgent with which to oppose them. This seemed a logical outcome, but it began to wear us down. We had wanted him to learn to reason, and how well he had learned! We could take lessons from him. We would tire and give up sometimes to his arguments, hoping that perhaps we had not really lost, that at least he was seeing the value of reasoning things out. And yet it was against our better judgment that we yielded. Our reasons were still good. We had only failed to convince him.

Then one day after I had struggled with endless arguments, a light dawned. Convince him? Of course we had failed. He didn't want to be convinced. Reason? It wasn't true reason he was learning, only a skill in argumentation. What was that long word someone had used lately? Rationalization. That was it. He wasn't reasoning in the sense we had sought to inspire; he was simply rationalizing his desires, digging up so-called reasons to persuade us and to justify himself. (We have all done it ourselves. It sometimes amounts to self-deception.)

Well, with that matter clear, I took a deep breath and a long step forward. Give him reasons? Yes. Hear and consider his reasons? Yes. Keep an open mind and reverse orders if he is right? Yes. But argue and plead with a boy whose ears are closed to your reasons and whose eyes are focused so on his own desires that he has no perspective? No. Many times no.

Came peace! A firm stand for our highest sense of right silenced a little boy's whining arguments and replaced them with obedience. It was surprising how quickly he contented himself as soon as he found there was to be no debate. It was surprising how much happier he was.

And there had been no stepping down from an ideal. Reason still prevailed over force. But reason, not reasons.

(Mrs.) E. H.

English Widely Taught In Danish Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

English-speaking visitors are usually interested in the widespread knowledge of the English language they find among the Danes. This is, in fact, a fairly recent development. Before 1903 the chief subjects taught in the Danish High Schools were Latin and Greek, with a smattering of French and German and a minimum of English. Pupils who did not attend a secondary school, if they spoke any foreign language, spoke German. This was due to the habit of young Danish artisans taking walking tours to the south, picking up jobs as they went along.

In 1903, however, the classics were relegated to a very modest place, and even the better educated Danes know little Latin and no Greek. English was given chief place among foreign languages; followed at some distance by German and French. Pupils who pass the final examination at the secondary schools, have had instruction of from two to six hours a week in the English language over a period of seven years.

Danes do not find it easy to speak English, neither do English people find it easy to speak Danish, owing to difficulty in mastering the position of one's tongue. In English the tongue is used at the back of the teeth, while in Danish it must lie flat in the mouth. There are certain points of intonation, too, that few Danes ever completely master, but though about half the sounds in English have no equivalents in Danish, most Danes learn to reproduce them with commendable accuracy. This is no doubt due to the phonetic system of teaching which was introduced a generation ago under the auspices of Otto Jespersen at the University of Copenhagen.

In the municipal primary schools of Copenhagen, English or German is taught for three years, the majority of the pupils choosing to learn English. Apart from that the free municipal evening classes in English in Copenhagen alone are attended by over 2,000 pupils. Probably between 30,000 and 40,000 listeners on the radio follow the course arranged. In consequence, a surprising number of Danes are interested in the English language.

The Violin Pupil Learns His Key Signatures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

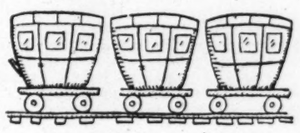
Here is a method for visualizing and memorizing the names of all the twenty-six major and minor keys in music. The plan has been originated by J. W. Hulff of Burbank, California, especially for children who are interested in the study of the violin.

The instrument has four strings: G, D, A, E. Add B for "bow" and F for "frog" (a portion of the bow). This gives us G, D, A, E, B, F. It is in this order that we learn the sharp keys: Key of G, one sharp; Key of D, two sharps; key of A, three sharps, and so on. Remember to say "F sharp" on the key with six sharps.

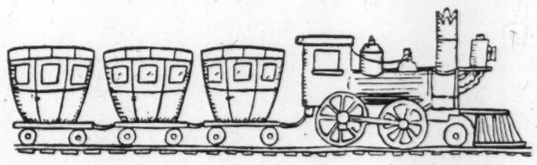
For the flat keys reverse the above process. Key of F, one flat; key of B flat, two flats; key of E flat, three flats, etc.

The violin is known as a C instrument—no flats, no sharps.

Here are some cars.



Here is a train.

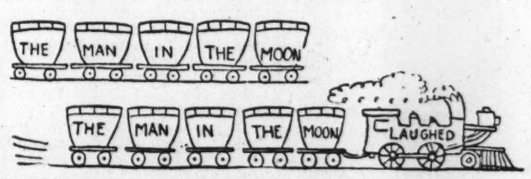


If we put ten cars or a hundred cars on the track we would not have a train.

To have a train, we must have an engine.

By adding an engine to the cars we have a train.

The VERB is the *engine of a sentence.*



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A Page From "A Living Grammar"

Grammar, that bugbear study, is no bogey to the child who is taught the fundamentals via the gay little volume, "A Living Grammar," by Winifred Watson and Julius M. Nolte. (Webb Book Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn., 75 cents.) Vigorous, modern, the pages are full of humorous sketches, with swift explanations that impress indelibly through their gaiety and originality. A pronoun is described as a "stand-in" for a noun, and adjectives as "gossips" who "tell on" nouns and pronouns. The verb is the "engine" of a sentence. The book is full of fun, its fundamentals stripped of all traditional impediments, and includes at the end of its 100 pages a few jolly grammar-practice games.

Identifying Flowers and Insects

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

Browsing through the five and ten one day I found some little books which have proved such a big help in the hobbies of the children. One little book was called "Bugs of America" and it has 90 illustrations and descriptions of insects.

This little book has proved a source of everlasting pleasure to us. It has helped us to identify many insects, and to learn more of their habits, customs, and lives. We tuck it in a capacious pocket when we go on a hike or for a car ride and it always makes things much more fascinating.

Also in the five and ten I found a useful booklet on wild flowers. Although it does not begin to contain all of the wild flowers in the United States, it does have enough of them with colored illustrations to make it a very interesting and worthwhile investment.

We have also found the big dictionary another source of interest when identifying flowers, plants, and insects, although not quite as helpful as our ten cent books. I confided to our librarian our delight in these little booklets, and she loaned us some more expensive editions along the same lines. We couldn't keep them, of course, but we did enjoy them.

Lately I have learned that many state extension services put out free booklets on birds, trees, and plants. We are securing these and I know they will prove of service to us.

(Mrs.) W. F. S.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

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Of Course, It Wasn't Europe

AT FIRST I used to sit in the little park, where the yellow leaves drifted from the plane trees and lay crisp on the ground, watching the fountain and the children playing. I would ask myself: "Is this Rome? Isn't it Paris or Florence?" If you shut your eyes, you smelled the drying leaves and heard the steps on the pavement, and all European autumns rose in your memory.

Of course, it wasn't Europe; it was Mexico. The nursemaids were wearing blue rebozos and silver earrings. From down the street you could always hear the hearty sound of girls slapping out tortillas: thin, round, delicately browned tortillas for Mexican dinners. Along toward noon the old woman at the corner would stir up her charcoal fire and begin to roll up strange, but savory, concoctions in the tortillas. And an old man would come along with a basket of *churros*, those long, curved sticks of crisp sugared pastry. *Hay naranjas!* the *mozos* in big hats called, as they passed by with their sacks of oranges; and *Fresas* echoed sadly down the street, from the baskets of strawberries, so red and so fragrant. Of course, it wasn't Europe—Who ever heard of wild strawberries in October? Who ever heard of iris blooming with the chrysanthemums, of dahlias and cosmos and roses and lupin and Queen Anne's lace and magnolia and jasmine and marigolds all in blossom together? And violets as big as pinks, with stems a foot long, in October.

* * *

ONLY IN MEXICO are churches built of *tezontle*—that rose-colored volcanic stone, so exquisitely varied in tone, so soft in texture. One day the little pink church across the square was decorated for a fiesta, garlanded all along its front with gardenias in ropes of evergreen. That could happen only in Mexico. And yet, if you saw just the doorway, with its baroque carving, and its garland, might you not think yourself in Italy? Mexico is different, but one of the things that make it different is this continual haunting reminiscence of the Old World.

There is no illusion in it, either. For three hundred and fifteen years, Mexico was a colony of Spain. If you put this beside the one hundred and fifty-odd years between the founding of the Plymouth Colony and the American Revolution, you see why Mexico City seems more European than Boston. As late as the time of the Civil War in the United States, Mexico was playing at being French. For much more than three centuries, it was really a European city.

European civilization came more easily in Mexico, of course, where there was civilization to build on. Spanish sculptors had only to give a model to the Indian sculptors, and almost at once they were able to cover the church fronts and palaces of New Spain with Renaissance carving. Nothing speaks more eloquently of Aztec civilization than this facility in their sculptors, the inconceivable skill with which they turned to making floral garlands and baroque saints in place of plumed serpents. No wonder the missionaries were excited, finding a people so plastic, and so able. No wonder they already had printing presses and book-stores and a university in Mexico before the English in North America had begun to make bricks for their houses.

* * *

IN MANY WAYS, the Spanish seem to have been less wise about living than the Indians. It astonished them that the Indians kept their cities so clean. It seemed to them strange that, except for the kings themselves, there was so little class distinction; that no one had thought of enslaving and impoverishing the general population. Certainly they were foolish, when they rebuilt the City of Mexico, to fill up the canals of the ruined Tenochtitlan—so that, instead of the bright, dry city with sparkling waterways which Diego de Ordaz first saw from the top of Popocatepetl, they had a town of muddy streets, damp houses, and undrained fields.

But with what energy they set to work, happily demolishing the greatest original civilization left in the world! How merrily the boys from the monastery schools threw down the pyramids and temples of the old gods; how ardently they raised up great new churches from the old stones. The conquistadors were curious men, capable of anything because their faith was so simple and so unswerving. Not for a minute did it occur to them that values might be relative, that the clothes of an Aztec might be as reasonable as those of a Spaniard, or his style of design as beautiful. They had no experience of comparison; in fact, they were busy destroying the best example in the world.

And there is no doubt of their success. You cannot treat Mexican architecture as indigenous—it is colonial. It is a part of the whole development of European architecture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, just as, less splendidly, are Independence Hall and Monticello. When one thinks of baroque churches, one should think of Taxco: there is not a more beautiful one in all of Europe. When one thinks of Renaissance palaces, one must count in the palace of the Conde de Santiago, overrun now by the market of La Merced. Nowhere in the world will you find finer monastic foundations—those precursors of town-planning—small architectural units providing for every phase of life. Tepozotlan is such a settlement, with its library and astronomical observatory, its orange-cloister to provide honey, and its high loggia with the serene view for meditation.

* * *

THEN WHAT IS Mexican civilization underneath? Can you say it goes back to the Aztecs who first built Tenochtitlan in the lake? Mexico City follows their plan, still, with streets where causeways once ran and churches where temples stood. Their eagle, with the serpent in his talons, flies on the flag. And still in every block you will find a shop for tortillas, where you can buy the corn-paste or the thin tortillas themselves, fresh from the griddle. At noon little girls come running around corners with piles of tortillas wrapped in napkins; there is something exciting about it, for you are becoming acquainted with the basic food of a civilization. You would have found the same thing in Montezuma's palace; according to Bernal Diaz, "there were waiting on him two other graceful women to bring him tortillas . . . and these tortillas were very white, and they were brought on plates covered with clean napkins . . ." The Aztecs well knew that this maize was the heart of their culture—man himself was modeled of corn-paste in their legends—and as long as Mexicans still eat tortillas and tamales, that culture is not entirely gone.

Yes—but in every block in Mexico City there is a bakery, too. There you may buy fine crisp rolls made of beautiful white flour. Every morning they are fresh—just as they are in Paris or Berlin. This is certainly the work of the Spaniards: it makes you wish they had colonized North America as well. And what pastry-shops tempt you! Shining shops with hundreds of delicious little intricate cakes: melting strawberry tarts, brioches—like something specially created, not made with hands—those fat, three-story chocolate structures the French call *réligieuses*, and crumbly madeleines—all the extraordinary inventions of generations of pastry-cooks. There is the same bright shopgirl we used to see in Paris, remembering your weakness for almond tarts, remembering the names of all the pastry you have eaten. On a Sunday morning there are the same ladies taking a biscuit carefully, in their gloves, on the way home from church. There are the same big-eyed children with their fathers, choosing the cakes for Sunday dinner.

* * *

OUTSIDE, A TREE-SHADED avenue stretches into the distance—That is Europe again, and so are the gardens hidden away inside all the city houses. Certainly the Spaniards did their work well, you think, reaching for one more chocolate-leaf—but chocolate! Chocolate is as Mexican as corn: taxes were paid to the Aztecs in chests of chocolate; Montezuma took it every day, whipped to the consistency of honey. The conquistadors were the first Europeans ever to taste this delight. But it is too complicated; once you get down to a really basic matter, like food, there are too many clues. And anyway, Mexico has bettered Paris at its own business: for, as we leave the shop, they slip a little nosegay of jasmine and geranium into our package.

ELIZABETH WILDER

By Courtesy of the Frank K. M. Rehn Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RED BARN: *A Painting by Charles Burchfield*

AMONG the painters of the day who concern themselves wholly with what is called the American Scene, Charles Burchfield is one of the earliest and most significant. His portraits of the commonplace and often unpleasing features of small midwestern towns and their environs are always informed with a nostalgic atmosphere that is strangely moving to anyone whose childhood has been passed in like surroundings. Underlying the obvious ugliness, with its frequent touch of satire, there lurks an indefinable, romantic quality, as of a remembrance personally precious.

The following excerpt from a letter of Mr. Burchfield's, referring to the effect of Moussorgsky's music upon him, shows the importance he places upon mood and emotion: "They (Moussorgsky's songs) are a great stimulation to me. I feel that painting ought to be like that—not necessarily gloomy or tragic, but it ought to speak directly to us. The painter ought to paint directly the emotion he feels, translating a given object or scene without detours."

"Red Barn" has a bright, pastoral air not usually associated with the work of this painter.

Scientific Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE present age has been called a scientific age. Daily we see about us the results of patient research and experimentation, and astonishing progress along many lines has been made. The comforts of daily living have been increased, and difficulties in material, everyday routine have been greatly lessened by means of material invention. Through the research work which is being done in chemistry, astronomy, physics, and other branches of physical science, consistent progress is being made.

All of this has been accomplished through patient application of the knowledge gained through research. The hours of thought given to these worthy achievements could not be numbered. Those who have been and are now occupied in these ways have found that the accepted evidence of any so-called science, must be obeyed in the least detail. In their research and proceedings, they think in terms of the evidence which has been ascertained. They realize that deviation from the proven rules delays, if it does not actually defeat, the desired development.

In this age of unusual technical development, the Science was discovered which, when understood and correctly practiced, heals sickness and harmonizes human affairs. The Discoverer was Mary Baker Eddy, and she called her discovery Christian Science. Those who have taken up the study of this Science have found that there is an undeviating divine Principle which must be understood and allowed to govern their thinking before lasting peace and harmony can be experienced.

To pursue this Science and reap the rewards of that pursuit, it has been found necessary to think in Christianly scientific terms. This means purification or spiritualization of thought, and, because demonstration demands constant care that one's thinking be accurate, the results have more than justified devotion to this end.

The Principle of Christian Science is God. Therefore it is the daily effort of every earnest student of Christian Science to keep his thought in line with Principle, God. Those who succeed, learn the value of their consecrated effort to spiritualize their thinking, and so are enabled to express better health and more Godlikeness in human affairs.

Early in his application of this teaching, the student observes habits in his thinking which need correction. For instance, if there should be a tendency toward inaccuracy of speech, exaggeration, or misrepresentation, the need to think accurately about all things would be apparent. How much one respects another whose word may be depended upon always to convey accurately the facts concerning that subject of which he speaks! Accuracy of speech must be preceded by accuracy of thought. As it is learned that the Principle of Christian Science, God, is perfect in all His ways, one learns to think of all things, even trivial affairs, in accurate terms.

One learns to be joyous in one's thinking. A joyous thinker is always a joyous doer, and joyous thinking and doing are bound to result in a happier human experience. God understandingly bestows joy upon His own offspring, spiritual man.

Kind thinking, free from adverse criticism, is mandatory, if one would progress toward scientific demonstration of harmony. One learns, too, that fearful thoughts are to be rejected and overcome instead of accepted. They can be replaced by a confident sense of continuous security because God protects, provides for, and guides all who earnestly seek Him.

In this way human thought processes are corrected, and the result is the overcoming of discord in the measure of one's spiritual understanding. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 199), "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible."

Let no one think that the understanding of Christian Science is gained by a mere humanly mental process, for it is based upon the divine Principle, which is God. In accordance with the Scriptural truths, Christian Science teaches that God's creation is wholly perfect and spiritual; and that this fact, when understood, enables one to proceed confidently to demonstrate man's spirituality through spiritualizing one's own consciousness.

One who was suffering from an extremely limited supply with which to meet his daily needs was led, through the study of Christian Science, to search his own thinking. It was discovered that belief in limitation had been allowed to abide there. His thoughts of God had been limited. Consequently, he thought in terms of limitation of himself, his health, his friends, his supply, and the result was limitation along many lines.

Turning gradually but surely to the truth of spiritual abundance, the student began each day with a clear realization of God and His infinity, obtained by studying the Bible and the Christian Science textbook; and in proportion to his adherence to the right mental standpoint, he experienced health, harmony, and a greater abundance of good.

Much is said in the Scriptures about right thinking or righteousness. Old and New Testament writers clearly realized the profound significance of spiritual thought. In speaking of those things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, Paul said (Philippians 4:8), "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

Wetenschappelijk Denken

(Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap))

ONZE eeuw wordt een wetenschappelijke eeuw genoemd. Iederen dag zien wij om ons heen de gevolgen van volhardend onderzoek en proefnemingen en in vele richtingen kan een verbazingwekkende vooruitgang geboekt worden. In het dagelijksch leven hebben wij vele nieuwe gemakken gekregen en de moeilijkheden in het stoffelijk sleurwerk van iederen dag zijn sterk verminderd als gevolg van stoffelijke uitvindingen. Door de onderzoekingen, die op scheikundig, sterrenkundig en natuurkundig gebied, zoowel als in andere takken der stoffelijke wetenschappen gedaan worden, komt een voortdurende vooruitgang tot stand.

Dit alles is bereikt door een geduldig toepassen van de kennis, door onderzoek verkregen. Hoeveel uren van nadenken aan dit waardevol bereiken werden gewijd, valt niet te benaderen. Zij, die op deze wegen bezig zijn geweest en nog bezig zijn, hebben bevonden, dat zij de aanvaarde bewijzen van iedere zoogenaamde wetenschap tot in de kleinste bijzonderheden moesten gehoorzamen. In hun onderzoekingen en werkzaamheden denken zij in termen van de verkregen bewijzen. Zij beseffen, dat een afwijken van de bewezen regels de begeerde ontwikkeling vertraagt, zoo al niet onmogelijk maakt.

In deze eeuw van ongewone technische ontwikkeling is de Wetenschap ontdekt, die, wanneer zij begrepen en juist toegepast wordt, ziekte geneest en harmonie brengt in de menschelijke aangelegenheden. Mary Baker Eddy is de Ontdekster er van geweest en zij heeft haar ontdekking Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] genoemd. Zij, die deze Wetenschap gaan bestudeeren, bevinden, dat er een onwankelbaar goddelijk Beginsel is, dat moet worden begrepen en waardoor zij hun denken moeten laten besturen, voordat blijvende vrede en harmonie hun deel kunnen zijn.

Om deze Wetenschap nauwgezet te bestudeeren en hiervan de vruchten te plukken, is het noodzakelijk gebleken in Christelijk wetenschappelijke termen te denken. Dit beteekent een zuivering en vergeestelijking van de gedachte en, daar demonstreeren ,voortdurend opletten vereischt opdat ons denken nauwkeurig juist zal wezen, is onze toewijding aan dat doel door de gevolgen meer dan gerechtvaardigd.

Het Beginsel van Christian Science is God. Daarom is het dagelijksch streven van ieder, die Christian Science ernstig bestudeert, er op gericht zijn gedachten in overeenstemming te houden met het Beginsel, met God. Wie hierin slaagt, leert de waarde kennen van zijn toegewijd streven om zijn denken te vergeestelijken en hierdoor een betere gezondheid en meer Gode-gelijkendheid in de menschelijke aangelegenheden tot uiting te brengen.

Wanneer iemand deze leer in toepassing gaat brengen, zal hij al spoedig denk-gewoonten opmerken, die verbeterd dienen te worden. Indien bijvoorbeeld de neiging bestaat tot onnauwkeurigheid in ons spreken, tot overdrijving of tot een verkeerd voorstellen der dingen, zal het duidelijk worden, hoe noodig het is zuiver over alle dingen te denken. Hoeveel eerbied voelen wij niet voor iemand, waarvan wij zeker weten, dat zijn woorden altijd de feiten betreffende het onderwerp, waarover hij spreekt, in het juiste licht stellen. Nauwkeurigheid in het spreken moet voorafgegaan worden door nauwkeurigheid in het denken. Wanneer men gaat begrijpen, dat God, het Beginsel van Christian Science, volmaakt is in al Zijn wegen, leert men over alle dingen, zelfs de meest alledaagsche zaken, in nauwkeurig juiste termen denken.

Wij leeren blijde zijn in ons denken. Een blijde denker is altijd een blijde dader en blijde denken en handelen zullen ongetwijfeld tot een gelukkiger menschelijke ervaring voeren. God verstaat hoe Zijn eigen afstammeling, den geestelijken mensch, vreugde te schenken.

Vriendelijk denken, vrij van onheusche critiek, is een vereischte, indien wij groeien willen naar wetenschappelijk demonstreeren en harmonie. Ook wordt ons duidelijk, dat vreeschtige gedachten verworpen en overwonnen, in plaats van aanvaard, moeten worden. Zij kunnen vervangen worden door een vertrouwend gevoel van voortdurende veiligheid, omdat God allen, die Hem ernstig zoeken, beschermt, verzorgt en leidt.

Op deze wijze worden menschelijke gedachtenprocessen verbeterd, met het gevolg, dat disharmonie overwonnen wordt naar de mate van 's menschen geestelijk begrijpen. Mrs. Eddy schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 199): „Toewijding van de gedachte aan het volbrengen van eerlijk werk maakt het volbrengen mogelijk."

Niemand meene, dat het begrijpen van Christian Science verkregen wordt door een louter menschelijk, gedachtelijk proces, want het is gebaseerd op het goddelijk Beginsel—op God. In overeenstemming met de Bijbelsche waarheden leert Christian Science, dat Gods schepping algeheel volmaakt en geestelijk is en dat het begrijpen van dit feit iemand in staat stelt vol vertrouwen 's menschen geestelijkheid te gaan demonstreeren door zijn eigen bewustzijn te vergeestelijken.

Iemand, die te kampen had met een uiterst beperkte voorziening in zijn dagelijksche nooden, werd door de studie van Christian Science er toe geleid zijn eigen denken te onderzoeken. Hij ontdekte, dat hij daarin plaats gegeven had aan een geloof van beperktheid. Zijn gedachten over God waren beperkt geweest. Dientengevolge dacht hij in termen van beperktheid over zichzelf, over zijn gezondheid, zijn vrienden, zijn voorziening en het gevolg daarvan was beperktheid in menig opzicht.

Zich geleidelijk maar zeker tot de waarheid van geestelijken overvloed wendend, begon deze leerling iederen dag met een klaar beseffen van God en Zijn oneindigheid, dat hij verkreeg door de studie van den Bijbel en het Christian Science leerboek; naarmate hij aan het juiste, gedachtelijke standpunt vasthield, werden gezondheid, harmonie en een grootere overvloed van het goede zijn deel.

In den Bijbel wordt veel gesproken over juist denken of gerechtigheid. De schrijvers van het Oude en het Nieuwe Testament hebben een klaar besef gehad van de diepe beteekenis van geestelijke gedachte. Sprekende over de dingen, die waarachtig, eerlijk, rechtvaardig, rein, liefelijk en wèl luidend zijn, heeft Paulus gezegd (Fil. 4:8): „Zoo daar eenige deugd is en zoo daar eenige lof is, bedenkt dat."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Old Flushing Port

LIKE so many transit ports, Flushing hides its old-world charm from the eyes of the hurried traveler. Only the more leisurely, halting for a day or two in the birthplace of the great De Ruyter, find it out. Behind the brisk efficiency of the modern harbor and the neat and ordered railway station, with its Berlin expresses waiting the arrival of the boats from England, there is yet another Flushing, the Flushing of Master Pilot and River Harbor, of narrow cobbled streets and fisherwomen in wide-winged lace caps, of grass-grown ramparts and barracks where the troops of Napoleon once lodged.

Vlissingen, as its inhabitants term it, seen from the sea, follows that peculiarly Dutch habit of posing itself for a picture, so to speak, within the limits of a frame. Even the huddle of its busy quay derricks and elevators, coal stacks and port offices, cannot detract from its pleasing outline; and the free use of paint gives to it, as to all cities in Holland, an immaculate freshness and cleanliness.

De Ruyter gazes down the Scheldt from his pedestal on the great sweep of land which links Old and New Flushing. This boy of humble origin became one of the heroes of a land which has produced so many of that breed. There is something impressive in the short sturdy figure with its knee-breeches and ruffles, which gives the key to much in the history of Holland.

In the fishing-harbor, sheltered by the square bulk of the old ramparts, the graceful fishing-smacks lie at anchor during the day, great tawny sails at rest against the background of river and sky. By night they are busy: from the River Pilots' home on the quayside, you can hear the chugging of the auxiliary engines as the boats set out to catch the dawn tide. And you can hear them returning some hours later with their catch.

The Pilot cutters rock against their own small jetty. Four or five are always out, for no ship may pass down the treacherous waters of the Scheldt without their escort; and the pilot school is the training ground for these men whose life is spent on the Scheldt and the ships that ply her waters as they make for Rotterdam or leave her quays for other lands.

Along the low wall of the fishing-harbor, the fisherfolk loll at ease when work is done, the men in sabots and blue jerseys, gold rings in their ears, high boots pulled up over their trousers, a handsome, bronzed group of the Walcheren type which has something Spanish in its make-up. The fisherwives knit or chatter with their friends, for there is more laughter and gaiety here than in the provinces of North Holland. Wide-winged lace caps, stiffened and starched, cover their hair; and your true Vlissingen woman is as faithful to her cap as any Breton girl to her traditional coif. They wear full stuff skirts and blue aprons, tight bodices with lace collars, and their sleeves are short over muscular brown arms.

In the morning, when the catch is in, you will see them bargaining with the fishermen for their loads of fresh sole or mackerel. On fine days the women spread great umbrellas over their stock; and the housewives of Vlissingen will come to test their mettle as "cheapeners" with the sturdy fishwives, and usually go home the loser in this battle of wits!

E. C. D.

By a Youthfulness of Heart

WHEN the day came round, the pavements o' the West End saw certain passersby wearing flowers. Year by year the custom spread. A great Conservative league was founded, with the title of the Primrose League. In Parliament Square, every spring time, Disraeli's statue is visited by countless of the faithful, come to deck it with "his favourite flower."

Some years after Disraeli's death, Lord Eustace Cecil was accosted at the Carlton Club by Dr. Bell. "Do you remember," Bell asked him, "the conversations we used to have here in the library, in the days when we were indignant with our leaders and called them 'the Jew and the Jockey'? And now this very morning when I was passing up by Westminster, I saw the statue of Mr. Disraeli all covered with flowers. . . . What! They have canonized him as a saint!"

As a saint? No, Disraeli was very far from being a saint. But perhaps as some old Spirit of Spring, ever vanquished and ever alive, and as a symbol of what can be accomplished, in a cold and hostile universe, by a long youthfulness of heart.—From "Disraeli," by ANDRE MAUROIS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

An Ancient Spider Spins

WHAT spins so white, the night outside, and pale?
It is the moon; with spinnerets so frail
As mists of fog that whirl designs on air—
White night of moon, exquisite, wan, and fair.

The leaves are dripped as silver's molten ore;
And slipping grass, the argent metals' pour . . .
White night of moon, in all the waiting trees,
Where ancient spider spins her ancient frieze.

HAZEL VERNON TYLER

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative Arts

A Saturday Page

Painted Ceilings Revived

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

One effect of modern style decoration, in its simpler phases, has been a marked tendency to forget the fact that the ceiling can be a work of art. The elimination of mouldings has left this area bare and unadorned, which seems a pity. It is with considerable pleasure that one sees many recent indications that the decorated ceiling is once again coming into its own. A freer use of artistic embellishment is being noticed. "Decoration for decoration's sake" is no longer suspect, and so we have the decorated ceilings restored to a place of honor.

Most Important in the 1700's

Ceilings have long been among the chief glories of classical architecture. In the later 1700's the supreme English artist in their design was the architect Robert Adam. His conceptions in modelled plasterwork, with their delicate use of husk or bell flower, and their exquisitely wrought medallions and festoons, had a rhythmical precision that suggested music, and were in perfect harmony with the interiors as a whole. Equally famous are the ceilings painted for Robert Adam by Angelica Kaufman and Pergolesi. The ornate coffered types of the Georgian and William and Mary periods, and earlier, were often marvels of artistic craftsmanship. We are beginning to realize that a similar beauty in ceiling treatments is possible for our own times, but in a present-day idiom.

A lead in this new fashion has been given by recent ships' furnishing and decoration. The Nieuw Amsterdam, for example, the Holland-American liner launched in 1937, has a wonderful modelled ceiling in plastic aluminium. Another is beautifully painted; a third is domed and has two large-scale wood carvings on the fore and aft walls of the well.

Wall Papers May Be Used

For smaller and simpler type of home rooms, there are modern ceiling papers in light and delicate colors and subdued patterns. They give added interest to the interior, and in some cases they fulfil a practical use by hiding cracks in the plaster.

With decorative ceilings one also notices the return of mouldings. These, although they run round the summit of the walls, are an accessory not of the walls but of the ceiling. They are meant to form a frame, and become rational when the ceiling is worth framing. Ceiling mouldings need not necessarily be dust-traps, since they can be designed with all their surfaces either perpendicular, or horizontal and facing downwards.

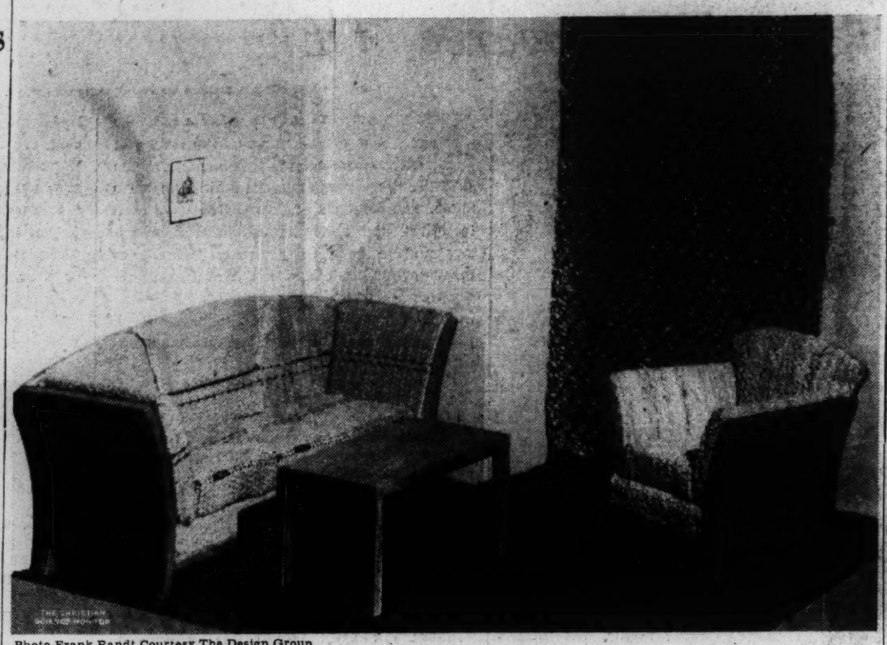


Photo Frank Randt Courtesy The Design Group

Richly varied are the tones of natural cedar which frames this chair and sofa, the simple rectangles of their sides made gracious by a single outward curve. Upholstery is in fabrics with coarse textures, contrasting with the fine grain of the wood.

New Forms in Furnishings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Interiors in the modern manner, which have special value for students of decoration by reason of the emphasis placed on harmonious contrasts of texture, are shown by The Design Group, 54 East 53rd Street. Polished woods, such as cedar, are set off by rough fabrics and the fabrics which are brought together in one room themselves offer surface opposition and differentiation which accent the value of each material and also dramatize the total effect. They are all designed for special uses and places by Anna L. Franke, a member of the group's staff, and hand-woven by her.

The exhibition is interesting also for original shapes designed to solve practical problems. For instance, a round chair built of natural rattan has a circumference sufficient to seat two people comfortably, but occupies no more floor space than the ordinary club chair. The deeply curved back is completely filled-in by a well-shaped and very soft cushion. This model is named the Party Chair and should prove a helpful feature in an apartment whose hospitality exceeds its architectural dimensions.

The use of a brass mesh as a variation on cane is interesting as applied to some mahogany dining room pieces. Mirror inlays in lacquered wood are attractive.

The Group is presenting many of its ideas in the form of miniature rooms, whose pieces are exactly-scaled reductions of the chairs, tables, chest and so forth made to furnish full-size interiors. Thus the client can see, instead of only imagining, the final effects.

H. J. K.

Hand-Woven Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Interior decorators are now showing a greatly increased interest in hand-woven fabrics for drapery and upholstery. In response, the Decorators' Club, 745 Fifth Avenue, has been showing the work of five important looms, the Brainerd Studios, Cromwell House, Finland House, Rabun Studios and Willich-Franke Studios.

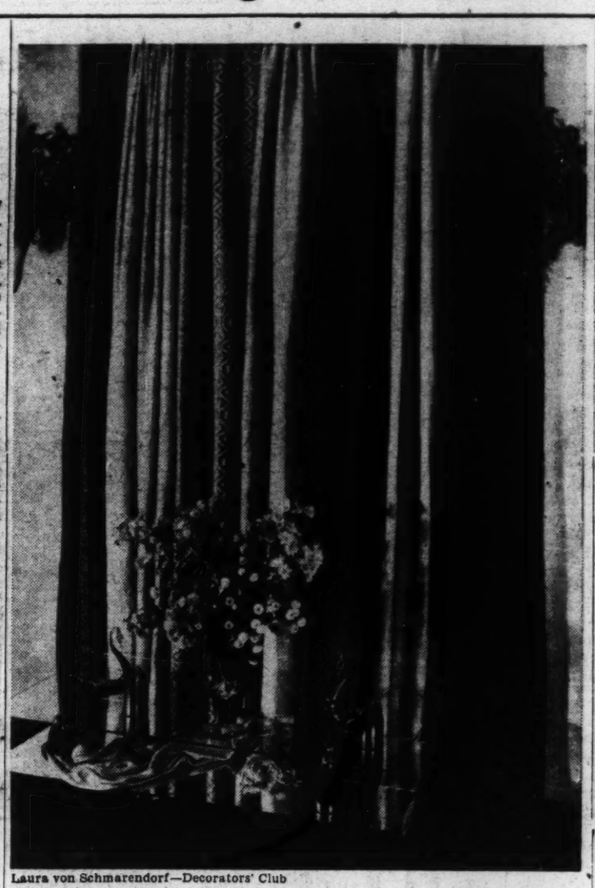
These Have Their Merits

Hand-woven textiles of professional excellence possess a number of virtues which justify their cost to those who feel it wise to make the investment. Crumple in one of your hands a power-loom product and in the other hand a length from a hand-loom and you will be aware of the superior softness of the latter and of the fact that when released it is not mussed.

Another advantage lies in the fact that better yarns are usually employed, the point of view being that when so much work is involved the best is none too good. This results not only in better appearance but in greater durability.

Individuality Important

This brings us to the major appeal made by hand-woven fabrics—their individuality. Hand-weavers are not under the necessity, as are commercial houses, of producing great quantities of each pattern in order to realize a profit. They will, on the contrary, make on order any number of yards, never repeating that pattern or duplicating that combination of colors, if this is desired by the client.



Laura von Schmarendorf—Decorators' Club

Seven weavings for upholstery and drapery use, from Brainerd Studios, shown at Decorators' Club, New York City. From left to right: Gold and brown wool. . . . Beige wool ground with rust shots. . . . Gold-beige ground; terra-cotta pattern. . . . Dusty pink wool; same-tone horizontal silk stripes. . . . Wine colored rayon and cotton. . . . Silk, in two blues with diamond figure. . . . Rayon and wool wine-colored chenille.

A Colonial Kitchen

The Museum at Newark, N. J. has reconstructed a colonial kitchen, furnishing it with antiques from its own collections of Americana. The room is handsomely proportioned; the summer beam supports cross rafters of the low ceiling; a pine mantel surrounds the fireplace; a little square-paned window looks out onto woodland; the door is hung in a catacornered frame. All this supplies a convincing background for the rare and authentic implements which are here brought together to remind us of our ancestors and to recreate for us a whiff or two of the atmosphere in which their lives moved.

The kitchen was the living room of the home. Cooking was only one of the occupations which focussed there. Spinning, weaving, candle-molding, sewing, knitting, rug hooking, child care and the interchange of neighborly gossip, gave this room of many motions and many voices a vitality the thought of which fascinates us today.

The oldest items in the Newark kitchen are the seventeenth century iron kettle of English make and the large brass kettle used in a New Jersey farmhouse as far back as 1675. Both hang on cranes in the fireplace, and very jolly they look against the red brick of the hearth. Leaning against the bread oven is a long-handled spade of wood, known as a "peel," which was used to manipulate the loaves. Ladles with long handles were to stir the concoctions bubbling in the kettles, hang decoratively along the mantel and on the walls. A churn of enormous size suggests large families and lavish provisions; and a bread trough for kneading dough conjures up the pictures of napkin-covered loaves "rising" all night under the ferment of home-made yeast.

Earthen and metal candle-molds and a rarer mold of wood are worn by use. A wood and iron foot-warmer, which once accompanied the family each winter Sunday to Trinity Church, New York, and kept their feet warm while the sermon expanded, now smiles coldly on the antiquarians who examine it.

A slat-back chair, whose rush seat is evidently laid over another seat, is believed to have belonged to Robert Treat, who founded Newark in 1666. Rockers began to introduce a lilt of ease and elegance somewhere in the seventeenth century, and we are shown a chair originally planted with four feet on the ground, to which a pair of rockers was added as a final touch of perfection. Valuable hook rugs lie upon the floor.

H. J. K.

Homes Planned for Modern Living

Second of 12 Weekly Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A house that offers space and comforts corresponding to those of a two-room-and-kitchenette apartment, might well be termed a minimum house. Still, it depends on the scale and comforts basis on which such quarters are planned to determine whether or not the outcome actually is minimum—in every sense.

Such a place might be a mere shack, flimsy and short-lived and without charm; or, it could be very luxurious indeed. As the idea is carried out in the design shown here, there is seen a simply built but substantial type. As worked out by Peter and Stubbins, the standards of comfort and convenience are such as a young couple might find in desired quarters at moderate rental. In addition, this family of two has independence and privacy not found in an apartment house, and there is storage for a car.

With a cubage of about 8500, the cost would be around $2600—more in some states and less in others. If the house was meant for week-end occupancy in the country, only during warm months, construction might be less substantial and still satisfactorily serve its purpose.

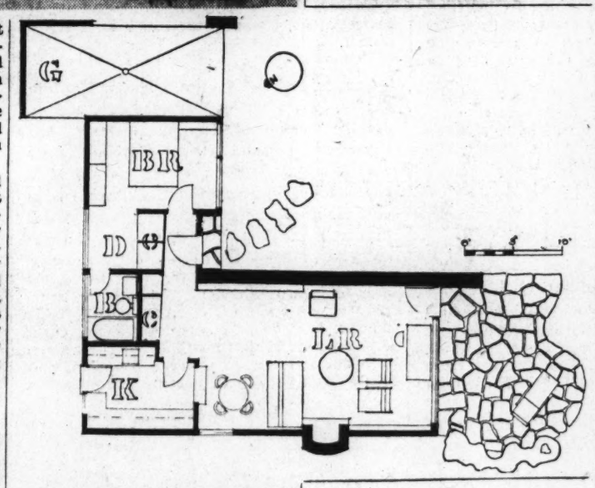
Sizes of the rooms may be judged by that of the living room, which is 14 feet wide and 23 long on the fireplace side. Entrance is by way of stepping stones seen at the angle of the plan, while the kitchen is approached from the opposite side of the house. The living room end which is used for meals is close to the kitchen, as indicated by the table set with four chairs with a passage way for food and dishes in the wall between the rooms.

The heating of this compact arrangement may be one of several methods. Connection with an oil burning kitchen range may pipe hot air to bath and bedroom. The fireplace may be fitted with a practical device which expels heated air from the sides making this room comfortable. Automatic gas heaters may be hung beneath the living room and piped to bedroom, while bathroom takes heat from kitchen.

Bedroom windows are wide and set about four and one-half feet from the floor, high enough to allow furniture to be placed below them. In the elevation these windows are seen at the left, partly hidden by the larger tree. The end of the living room facing southwest, has a full width window that floods the interior with light, and a door opening on the terrace. A heavy curtain is hung so that it can darken the whole end window or any vertical portion of it, including the door.

For sake of economy, the common, wholly enclosed garage is modified to the type termed car port, the bedroom wall serving as one side and other portions left partly open. In some states the usual complete enclosure would be desirable, if for year 'round use.

Sectional desires in car housing differ greatly, as one learns who drives the better suburban districts of Washington, D. C. In some of these, noticed recently, there were no garages at all. Instead, streets were purposely laid out so wide that each home owner on both sides could park a car or two at the curb at all times and still leave plenty of street width for traffic.



Learning From Store Displays

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

It has become more and more apparent during the last year or so what a missionary of good taste is the Big City department store. This is exemplified most clearly on the Interior Decoration and Home Furnishings floors.

How many times do we hear the phrase, "Oh, that is so commercial!" an expression which has become well-worn by decorators. By adding, "We don't handle such things; they can be bought in a department store," they put the fabric or furniture referred to outside the realm of exclusiveness and desirability.

It is true that decorators strive to handle only exclusive and high quality fabrics, furniture and designs. It is also true that the exclusive shop of interior decoration will always have its own particular clientele. It caters to and serves well that type of customer whose outlook is not limited by a shallow purse, and whose appreciation of the fine and applied arts—or desire to emulate that appreciation—can be given free rein.

However, the fabric and design which today can be obtained only from the exclusive decorator may be found tomorrow in the department store. Also, while the object in its more commercial setting loses something in its translation, just as a Seventh Avenue copy of a Paris gown does not have the same materials or workmanship, it does retain those almost indefinable qualities called style and line.

Directed by Experts

Large department stores over the country—particularly in the large cities in the East—are placing in their Interior Decorating departments men and women whose experience and technical training are the best that can be obtained. A young woman graduate of a well-known school of Interior Architecture and Decoration (she studied two years in this country and one year in Paris) and whose business experience included several years in the establishments of two leading New York decorators, recently joined the decorating force of a Fifth Avenue department store. The manager of this particular department is a man of splendid training and experience. This situation exists in many of the stores of Greater New York.

Teach Important Essentials

Through the model rooms which are a part of the floor displays of house furnishings departments, the person of moderate means and limited cultural background is introduced to good furniture design in its proper setting. Curtains, rugs, lamps and art objects of the particular period are assembled to make a room that is charming and suited to the average family pocket-book. While we may not always like these displays, since individual tastes in decoration are as diverse as in dress, they are usually expressions of good taste, and frequently are beautiful rooms. Being changed many times during the year, the observing person who instinctively likes lovely things but lacks personal contact with them, gains through these showings an understanding of line and color which greatly enriches life.

Changing From Saturday to Tuesday

Beginning with Nov. 22, the Home Building and Furnishing page will appear on Tuesday of each week instead of on Saturday.

Collectors' Clubs' Officials

National Early American Glass Club

President, Edwin Victor Spooner, Exeter, New Hampshire. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Nellie S. Kenny, 267 Alewife Brook Parkway, Medford, Mass.

Applicants for membership must be vouched for in writing by two members and voted upon by the Executive Board. Application blanks may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary. Annual dues, one dollar; in regional groups, 35. Regular meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month from October to May, inclusive, at 2 p. m., at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

China Students' Club

President, Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell, 17 Mayfair Street, Roxbury, Mass. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma D. King, Adamsville, R. I.

Applications for membership may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary, applicants to be vouched for by two members of the Club. Membership is limited to one hundred, but persons on the waiting list may attend meetings of the Club by paying 35 cents guest fee. Annual dues, one dollar.

Wedgwood Club

President, Charles P. Gorley, Jr., 7 Fuller Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass. Chairman Membership Committee, Mrs. Robert D Chellis, Pembroke Road, Weston, Mass.

Enquiries regarding membership may be addressed to the committee chairman. Dues for members residing within 50 miles of Boston, $2.00; non-resident members, $1. Meetings are held on the last Saturday of each month.

Doll Collectors' Club

President, Mrs. Earl E. Andrews, 196 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Mass. Recording Secretary, Mrs. Herbert Hall, 6 Maplewood Road, Worcester, Mass.

Address enquiries regarding membership to the President or the Secretary. Initiation fee, $5.00; annual dues, $2.00.

Rushlight Club

President, Charles E. Ayers, Worcester, Mass. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Quintin L. Coon, 30 Holden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Address enquiries regarding membership to the Corresponding Secretary.

Pewter Collectors' Club of America

President, Dr. E. A. Rushford, Salem, Mass. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Paul J. Franklin, 154 Dedham Avenue, Needham, Mass.

Applications for membership may be made to either the President or the Corresponding Secretary. Annual dues $2.

Vinegar, Not Water

If your plaster walls have cracks in them, fill these before painting, using plaster of Paris mixed with vinegar instead of water, as vinegar will keep it from hardening too quickly. Press the plaster carefully into the cracks with a sharp tool and smooth off the top.

An Early American Salt

Condensed from the August Bulletin of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

An extremely rare example of American silver is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a salt-cellar, or in the language of its day simply "a salt," made by Edward Winslow, one of the early silversmiths of Boston, 1669-1753.

During the seventeenth century salts of this form were used in England, the Low Countries, France, Germany, and probably elsewhere on the Continent. In Old English Plate, W. J. Cripps has noted English examples dating from 1638-1685. Harvard University has one bearing the Hallmarks of London, although of illegible date, and the initials of Jose and Elizabeth Glover, presumably its first owners, who emigrated to America in 1638.

Examples by American silversmiths are seldom met with, but three are known to us at present and all three were made by men of Boston—Jeremiah Dummer, Edward Winslow, and Allen & Edwards in partnership. The first was bequeathed to the Museum of Fine Arts by Charles Hitchcock Tyler and the second has been given recently by an anonymous donor. Boston was outstanding as the city of American silversmiths during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and fortunately the Museum of Fine Arts maintains that prestige with its collections of their works.

To share a man's salt at table was long accepted as an expression of good faith and of loyalty, and in consequence of this, especially in England during the Middle Ages, great tables came to have great salts.

Following precedence of place at table the less important persons were further from the great salt and the oft-quoted mention of those seated "above or below the salt" does not mean, according to such an authority as Sir Charles J. Jackson, that a dividing line was set by the salt, as is popularly believed.

Historians of English plate regard the characteristic prongs on these salts, either three or four in number, as supporters of a napkin or plate to guard the cleanliness of the salt.

The slightly worn or flattened tops of the prongs of our saltcellar can be accounted for by the fact that the later owners misunderstood their use altogether and stood such saltcellars upside down and, in fact, Jackson reports examples of containers made in the nineteenth century set in the base of inverted saltcellars of the seventeenth century. The natural error of standing these saltcellars "on their feet" led to one being thus exhibited in our own Museum—but only for a few hours!

We are indebted to a generous donor, who prefers to make the gift anonymously, for this unique example of American silversmithing by Edward Winslow, which adds distinction to our collections.

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Of the earliest type made by American silversmiths, this salt, 5½ inches high, has just been presented to Boston Art Museum, already the possessor of a similar one by Jeremiah Dummer, 1645-1718. Beside these two, only one other of like form is known, made by an American, and this is privately owned

American Antiques

Early American pressed glass in numerous table settings. Also Sandwich glass, blown glass, cup plates, historical flasks, prints and furniture. You will enjoy seeing this large collection.

Publications by Mrs. Lee are available in her shop. These include Early American Pressed Glass, Handbook of Glass Patterns and Antique Fakes and Reproductions.

RUTH WEBB LEE

21 Edgell Road
Framingham Centre, Massachusetts

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Consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays; also refer to the Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesdays. If you do not find the one to fill your requirements advertised in the current issues, write to the SCHOOL and CAMP SECTION, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Where "String-Pulling" is Raised to a High Degree of Efficiency

Some Examples in Puppetry

(1) Buell Fuller of Quincy, Mass., who isn't nearly as tied up with the 22 strings of the marionette at his feet as one would think.

(2) Miss Mary Hall of Halifax, N. S., posing with Sammy, a 60-year-old ventriloquist's dummy. Like Charlie McCarthy, he is hewn from the puppet family tree.

(3) Prudence Dean, 6, who operates her own doll-house theater at Manchester, Mass.

(4) Cedric Head, of the Kingsland Marionettes, posing with a Japanese puppet from the Royal Theater at Osaka. This puppet is 150 years old and can nod, shake his head, turn his eyes from right to left and close them, open his mouth, and move arms and hands.

(5) A member of the Kingsland Marionettes with two eighteenth-century puppets.

(6) These comical German puppets of Otto and Caroline Kunz shift all scenery and props for "The Valiant Little Tailor."

(7) Miss Pauline Benton, director of Red Gate Players, of New York, demonstrating Chinese shadow puppets.

(8) Marionette Theater project of WPA at Newark, N. J., shows operators rehearsing the puppets. This is said to be one of the largest puppet shows in the country.

By a Staff Photographer

World's Biggest Ant to Be Sought In British Guiana

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 19 (AP)—Dr. Paul A. Zahl, 28-year-old Union College natural scientist, embarked today from Boston for British Guiana, where he hopes to find—and bring back—the world's largest ant.

Dr. Zahl's ultimate destination, which he hopes to reach by hydroplane, is a little known and desolate plateau area located between the Kaisteur Escarpment and Mt. Roraima.

The mammoth ant which Dr. Zahl seeks is the "dinoponera grandis," which he terms the "largest in the world." On a previous trip to the region he secured living specimens of various ponerine ants.

In addition, Dr. Zahl said that among his other objectives was to make aerial photographs of the Mt. Roraima region and to secure rare specimens of flaura and fauna which will enable naturalists to compare their relationship with other growths from adjoining sections.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight, probably ending Sunday forenoon; much colder tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 40's; somewhat colder Sunday; moderate shifting and northerly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday, probably light rain in the south and light rain changing to snow flurries in north portion.

Maine: Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning, colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight probably ending Sunday morning, much colder tonight, colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south and southwest winds over south portion becoming fresh north or northwest tonight and moderate to fresh shifting winds over north portion. Overcast weather with rain tonight probably ending Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	62	Minneapolis	36	30
Bermuda	70	68	New Orleans	54	54
Chicago	38	38	New York	62	60
Denver	32	30	Norfolk	68	68
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	60	60
Kansas City	32	28	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	42	38	SanFrancisco	42	40
Miami	78	78	Washington	60	60

A—7:30 a. m., Nov. 19.
B—Minimum, Nov. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:23 p. m., height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 9:40 a. m., height, 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:12 p. m., height, 9.3 feet.
Monday, 10:24 a. m., height, 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m. Saturday.

Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m., Sunday.

Tax Group Commends Dever In Halting Storm Damage Pay

Full co-operation of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations was pledged today to Attorney General Paul A. Dever in his investigation of emergency hurricane and flood repair contracts.

"We congratulate the Attorney General for his forthright action in launching an investigation of what, after preliminary survey, appears to be a gross misuse of public funds, and for stopping payments under the $19,500,000 rehabilitation program pending an investigation," Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Federation, declared.

"The facts and evidence which the Federation's construction engineers are gathering will be submitted at the public hearings which we assume the Attorney General will call," Mr. MacDonald continued. "As details of the contracts come to light, the need for an investigation becomes the more apparent. The Commissioner of Education, for example, is quoted as saying he 'knows nothing' about the details of $400,000 in contracts in his Department, but that he turned the work over to an architect not connected with State service who let the work out piecemeal.

"This is an unusual procedure, which becomes the stranger when we see the bills come in for payment of thousands of dollars to the architect, based on 4 per cent for the finding of the contract and 2 per cent more for each payment under the contract.

"The statement which Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan was moved to put out as soon as the investigation was announced is even more revealing. Mr. Callahan, against whose work and Department no charges have been made, protests his innocence so loudly that we shall at once turn our investigation to include the so-called Parker House contracts of the Public Works Department."

Edward O. Proctor, First Assistant Attorney General, said he had reached the Attorney General, vacationing in Bermuda, by telephone, and was told by Mr. Dever that he would return at once so he might supervise the investigation himself. Meanwhile, he ordered that no payments be made on the contracts. The first payments held up totaled $56,072 on contracts aggregating $317,438.

Dolan and Quinn Pleas for Release Weighed by Court

Pleas by Edmund L. Dolan, former Treasurer of the City of Boston, and J. Walter Quinn, his business associate, for release from Charles Street Jail, where they are serving 2½-year terms for contempt of court, were taken under advisement yesterday by the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

The two men were adjudged in contempt last May by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court for attempted "fixing" of traverse jurors who might have been drawn to hear criminal charges against them. Charges of larceny from the City of Boston and of having received secret gifts and gratuities, outstanding against Dolan, and a charge of giving gifts and gratuities, against Quinn, have been held in abeyance, with charges of conspiracy to steal against both men, pending their completion of the jail term.

Edward M. Dangel, counsel for Dolan, told the Supreme Court the evidence before Judge Fosdick did not warrant the findings that the men were in contempt for obstructing justice, that the Justice erred in failing to require more complete answers to interrogatories made to the District Attorney, and that Dolan had not been properly informed of charges against him.

Five-Cent Fares Continue as 'El' Rescinds Order

Single nickels still tinkle into the fare boxes of street cars and busses on 137 local fare lines of the Boston Elevated this morning — when most riders had expected to begin to drop in dimes instead. The Board of Trustees of the Elevated, which had set midnight as the hour for eliminating all five-cent fares, relented in the face of a flood of protest and at the last moment decided to drop the plan for the "experimental" fare increase.

This action of the trustees was in direct response to a unanimous request voted yesterday by Mayor Tobin and officials representing other cities and towns served by the Elevated, who met in a special meeting called by Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, President of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts.

The trustees stated that it was their express wish to co-operate with officials of the towns and cities served by the system, in determining the best way to reduce the annual deficit—which must be made up by these towns and cities.

Numbers of special five-cent school tickets—permitting pupils to continue to ride at the old rate—had already been sold. They will be accepted now in place of nickels until they are exhausted, when the boys and girls will return to the regular use of coins.

Congregation Saws

PENACOOK, N. H., Nov. 19 (AP)—Men of the Methodist Episcopal Church today held a sawing bee on the lumber lot owned by Elmer Ellsworth. Trees felled during the September hurricane are being cut into firewood to be used in the church this winter.

The list of Boston events usually found in this space appears on page 10 of this edition.

Heavy Exodus to New Haven For the Harvard-Yale Game

Boston News Today

'Big Game' Leaves Harvard Deserted

Harvard today is only a shell of its vaunted "10,000-men" strength, for thousands of students, particularly undergraduates, have migrated Yaleward for the annual gridiron classic between the Crimson and the Blue in the Bowl at New Haven this afternoon.

The general exodus of Harvard men, liberated by a University Hall edict that "no disciplinary action will be taken because of absences from classes on Saturday," began yesterday and continued this morning as last-minute pilgrimages set out on their bi-yearly trek to the Eli stronghold.

Since Harvard is favored to win the game for the first time in recent years, and since this is the only "away" game of the 1938 season, there was an unusually heavy Crimson delegation jamming roads and railroads this morning.

Long to Press Taxation Plan

Regardless of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on New York's attempt to tax salaries of the employees of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Massachusetts will take its case to the High Court for determination, Henry F. Long, state Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, declared today.

Massachusetts stands to benefit by more than $50,000 a year if the national tribunal can be convinced that alphabetical agencies such as the HOLC are not essential to the Federal Government and its employees are therefore subject to income taxes as ordinary citizens. There are approximately 1,000 federal employees in this State who would come under such a decision.

Court Reverses Traffic Decision

Stewart Devard, Harvard student from Newton, yesterday won a legal victory in Suffolk Superior Criminal Court when Judge Frederick W. Fosdick found him not guilty of a traffic violation in Mattapan on October 1.

Mr. Devard was charged with failing to slow down at a blind intersection, and was found guilty in District Court and fined $10. He appealed and produced a photograph showing that the intersection was not blind.

Motorists have paid several thousands of dollars in fines levied against them during the past five years for similar alleged offenses at this point.

Rain and Colder Weather Forecast

Lowering skies, rain, cold, and poor prospects for snow sports this week-end is the outlook seen by U. S. meteorologists from their post in the tower of the Weather Bureau today.

The unseasonal warmth brought north by a heavy flow of tropical marine air is expected to give way this afternoon to a current of polar air, resulting in depressed thermometers with mercury reaching the 40-degree mark by evening. Rainfall, expected tonight with the falling temperature, will be gentle and moderate, possibly changing to flurries of light snow, before morning.

Sunday is expected to be overcast, threatening and somewhat cold. There will also be rain, with northerly winds. Rain will be general over New England tonight.

Puppetry Revival is On As Puppeteers Organize

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"There are two certain ways of telling a puppeteer—he is always hungry and he always has dirty hands."

The speaker was Mrs. Mary Dean, an ample, motherly woman in bright-colored smock. In a basement workshop, once a kitchen, beneath the Curry School of Expression, Mrs. Dean was busy going over the balance sheet of the first New England Puppetry Institute, held last week at the Hotel Brunswick. Mrs. Dean's assessment was showing that some 125 professional and amateur puppeteers attended the two-day session, which indicates to her that there are probably between 300 and 400 practicing the art in New England.

Actually, Mrs. Dean neglected the most distinguishing characteristic of a puppeteer—enthusiasm. It is an enthusiasm which bites off more than it can possibly chew—and then chews it. It is an enthusiasm which turns an otherwise normal individual into a combined play adaptor, scenic designer, wood carver, interior decorator, impresario and junk man. For the puppeteer gets his collecting proclivities from the magpie. Everything serves. Bits of tin are made into floodlight shades, fragments of cloth are transformed into beautiful costumes, toys serve as props. One suspects that even old razor blades furnish no problem in a puppeteer's home.

Early and Late

It is this very enthusiasm which has had Mrs. Dean on the go late and early for the past two weeks arranging for the puppet conclave.

"We voted unanimously to work together, to seek a higher standard in puppetry and to help each other," said Mrs. Dean. "We are going to hold our next meeting in January."

Besides its other achievements, the first New England Puppetry Institute brought together an arresting array of information concerning the uses to which New Englanders are putting the ancient medium.

Miss Edith Corbin, for instance, who teaches grade school in Brockton, began using puppets to help her Lithuanian pupils with their spelling. Before one could spell marionette, it was discovered that the local five-and-ten-cent store was fresh out of dictionaries. And Miss Corbin's charges were spelling like angels. This year, Miss Corbin is going to see what puppets can do with geography lessons. Another Brockton grade school teacher, Miss Helen Dearborn, teaches English, music and better speech through the medium of puppets.

Maude E. Tibbets of the Leland Powers School teaches art with puppets because they require modeling, painting, scenic designing and other branches of art. Maude Phillips of Boston gives puppet shows under the auspices of the S. P. C. A. to teach children a love for animals. Miss Phillips also took her theater to the Grenfell Mission in Labrador. Mrs. Ruby Hood, director of the Bell Ringers of St. Paul, in Newburyport, is going to produce puppets with bells to scale. Miss Pauline Stevens has introduced puppet making and showing at the Women's Reformatory in Framingham.

His Hobby

Pure hobby, as well as education, is well represented in the New England Institute. From Martha's Vineyard last week came Dr. Roswell Smith, whose early experiments with puppets have led almost to a major industry in his family.

"I started making puppets to amuse my two little girls," said Dr. Smith. "They brought their friends to our shows and the thing just naturally grew. Then, one Christmas, an Edgartown merchant asked me to put on a show for a Christmas party in his store. Gradually, interest in the project extended. It was a new diversion on a little island where movies and occasional dramatics had furnished the principal amusement. My sisters—in fact everybody we could recruit—made the costumes. We must have built about 100 puppets altogether and put on more than 60 shows."

It is a curious characteristic of puppeteers that they invariably want to teach, or revive legends, or bring to life favorite characters

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

'Julius Caesar' and Pickwick On Week-End Radio Programs

Week-End Radio Specials

Shakespearean drama, in which an additional scene has been written for radiocasting purposes; Orson Welles as Samuel Pickwick in an adaptation of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers"; the second and last appearance this season by Beniamino Gigli, tenor; and the debut of Robert Benchley as a radio comedian constitute noteworthy radio entertainment over the week end.

Tonight

Serious music:
Vienna Choir Boys to appear on Barn Dance, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.
Schumann's "Manfred," Op. 115: Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 5 (The Reformation), Op. 107; Berlioz's Love Scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; Two Dances from Rossini's "William Tell," by Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 10 p. m.
Feature:
Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth make their report on the responses to their suggestion that men take a hand in the designing of women's hats, NBC-Red to WNAC, 9 p. m.
Popular:
Stephen Foster's "Jeannie With the Light Brown Hair," featured by Fred Waring's glee club, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.
Drama:
"Dante: Supreme Interpreter of the Medieval World," NBC-Red to WNAC, 7:45 p. m.

Sunday

Serious music:
Verdi's "Rigoletto," by Radio City Opera Company, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12 noon, with Robert Weede as Rigoletto, athe jester, Jan Peerce as the Duke of Mantua, and Rosemarie Brancato as Gilda.
Emanuel Feuermann, Austrian cellist, guest soloist in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.; also Margaret Speaks, soprano; Minnie Dupree, dramatic player, in "Grandma's in the Parlor."
All-Wagner program by New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli conductor, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m., including "Siegfried Idyll," "Rienzi" Overture, Venusberg music from "Tannhäuser" Prelude and Finale from "Tristan and Isolde," "Ride of the Valkyries" from "Die Walküre," and four excerpts from "Die Meistersinger."
Gloria Hills, lyric soprano; Ernesto Vinci, baritone; Suzanne Stein, mezzo-soprano, contestants in the Metropolitan Auditions, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m., to sing, respectively, "Depuis le jour," from "Louise," "Cortigiani" from "Rigoletto" and "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix," from "Samson and Delilah," as their opera portion of program; talk by Giovanni Martinelli.
Bach's cantata 139, "Happy He Who on God Relies," by Alfred Wallenstein's choral group, Mutual to WAAB, 8 p. m.
Puccini's "Thy Tiny Hand is Frozen," from "La Boheme"; Leoncavallo's Mattinata; "Celeste Aida," from Verdi's "Aida," and two Italian songs by Beniamino Gigli, tenor, in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI 9 p. m.; overture to "Rienzi," Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Liszt's "Les Preludes," by orchestra, José Iturbi, conductor.
Talks:
University of Chicago Round Table to discuss subject "Can America Live Alone and Like It?"; Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard, George Soule, editor, and Walter Lavas, political science lecturer: NBC-Red to WNAC, 12:30 p. m.
"People's Rally," WAAB, 3:30 p. m., to discuss question "Do You Favor a Constitutional Amendment Limiting the Presidency to Two Terms?"
"People's Platform" to discuss question "What Can America Do About the Refugees?"; James G. McDonald, Messmore Kendall, among speakers, CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.
Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton; Henry Haskell, editor; Dr. Robert G. Sproul of the University of California; Felix Morley, editor; Dr. John F O'Hara, educator; W. W. Waymack, editor, to join in tribute to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, head of the American delegation to the forthcoming Pan-American Congress at Lima, Peru, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 7 p. m
Drama:
Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" to be adapted with specially written scene near camp at Sardis where Brutus brpods on his misfortunes after Caesar's murder; Portia's voice will be brought to him as though speaking subconsciously. "Great Plays," NBC-Blue to WBZ 1 p. m.
Second portion of I. A. R. Wylie's "The Stars in Their Courses," with Helen Hayes and Orson Welles, CBS to WEEI, 6 p. m.
Orson Welles to do Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" in "Mercury Theater of the Air," CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.
Molnar's "The Swan" to be played by Charles Boyer with Heather Angel in support, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.
Variety:
Robert Benchley to headline in premiere of "Melody and Madness," CBS to WEEI, 10 p. m.; Dick Todd, baritone, and Artie Shaw's Orchestra as supporting musical portion of program

Monday

Serious music:
Chamber music concert series to be inaugurated under the direction of Dr. Louis Bailly in Curtis Institute of Music program, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.; Schubert's "Die Forellen" (The Trout) Quintet, Turina's "La Oracion del Torero"; Beethoven's Trio in E Flat Major Op. 1. No. 1.
Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing aria from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys," Fox's "The Hills of Home," and Strickland's "Lindy Lou," NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; Overture to "Tannhäuser," Gavotte from "Mignon" and Guion's arrangement of "Turkey in the Straw," by orchestra.
Music of the Netherlands featured by Marek Weber's Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 10 p. m
Variety:
H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator, to be guest of Eddie Cantor, CBS to WEEI, 7:30 p. m.
Drama:
Miriam Hopkins, Claude Rains, Richard Greene, and Anne Shirley in dramatization of "Confession," in Radio Theater CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Ship Arrivals Over Week End

Week-End Sailings

Thanksgiving Day at sea is assured for scores of passengers scheduled to leave Boston on two deep-water passenger liners today, while a third is speeding to Boston in efforts to reach port a day ahead of schedule so that both Boston and New York passengers can spend the big American holiday at their homes or with those they came here to visit.

About 100 passengers sail on the white cruise ship Lady Drake of the Canadian National Steamships for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda, British West Indies and British Guiana in South America. The vessel will be on the blue waters of the tropics Thanksgiving Day, between Bermuda and the island of St. Kitts. The Cunard White Star's Laconia, due to sail at 10 p. m. today for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool, will be in mid-ocean Thanksgiving Day Aboard will be about 200 passengers.

Speeding westward from Marseilles, France, the American Export Lines steamer Exeter with passengers taken on at a dozen Mediterranean ports, is attempting to make port by Monday, in order that passengers and cargo may be discharged in time to sail for New York Tuesday, thus assuring all passengers of being ashore for the holiday. The vessel has 1,000 tons of cargo for Boston, including Italian foodstuffs, Egyptian cotton, French ochre and miscellaneous items.

Three other liners that are part of the marine parade of 40 ships of all types that are due at Boston over the week-end, are nearing Boston, the Cunard White Star motorship Britannic coming from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway with 49 passengers for Boston and 250 for New York; the United States Lines steamer American Shipper from London and the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Nelson from the British West Indies. The Britannic is due at Boston Sunday, and the other two on Monday.

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Wards BOSTON

57 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 20

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, Nov. 20

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Monday, Nov. 21

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Nov. 21		
12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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BOSTON

378 Washington Street - 170 Tremont Street

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new comedy by Max Liebman and Allen Boretz, Presented by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Last day.

Shubert—
"The Boys From Syracuse," by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbot. Starring Jimmy Savo and Wynn Murray. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy in Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:05. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie, 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

B. K. O. Boston—
"Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "Boy Meets Girl," featuring Frank McHugh, James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:10 a. m. 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." 3:44, 6:48, 9:56. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross. 2:07, 5:11, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind" with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell, Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters; 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Repertory—
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." Also "Over the Goal." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Exeter—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring the Ritz Brothers, 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also JackOakie and Lucille Ball in "The Affairs of Annabel." 3:35, 6:36, 9:30. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges

Fine Arts—
"Amphitryon," starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Blockade," starring Maddeline Carroll and Henry Fonda. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. Continuour from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: W. C. Fields, Charles Laughton, Gary Cooper and George Raft in "If I Had a Million." Also "International Settlement," featuring Delores Del Rio.

Trans Lux—
"Bermuda," color travelog, "They're Always Caught," Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Hold that Co-Ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers. 1:30, 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy," 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Don Ameche and Arleen Whalen in "Gateway." Also The Jones Family in "Safety in Numbers." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Brookline Village—
"Dracula." 2, 5, 8. Also "Frankenstein." 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

South Station Theater—
"Did Napoleon Escape From St Helena?" "Travel to China," "Grid Rules," "How to Raise a Dog," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," starring Jack Oakie. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: The Marx Brothers in "Room Service." Also "King of Alcatraz," with J. Carroll Naish.

Strand—
Katharine Hepburn in "Holiday." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond. Tomorrow: Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." Also "Blotto," featuring Laurel and Hardy.

Music

Boston Opera House—
"Aida," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company Norina Greco (debut), Lyuba Senderowna, Charlotte Bruno, Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi. 8:30. Sunday matinee 3:30: "La Tosca."

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
"Senora Carrar's Rifles" by Bertolt Brecht, presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. A realistic drama of the war in Spain. Short folk play, "By Their Words," by S. & J. Alvarez Quintero. 8:30.

Tremont Temple—
Travel lecture on "Rome, the Eternal City," by Bronson De Cou. 8:15. Lorimer Hall.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Roland Hayes, tenor. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Second concert of the season by the Madrigal Singers of the Federal Music Project, Earl Weidner, director. Rotunda. 2:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Marie Gabriel Arakian, soprano. Franz Rupp at the piano. 3.

Ford Hall Forum—
Theodore Dreiser, author of "American Tragedy," will speak on "To Barcelona and Back." Doors open at 7:30.

Concert Calendar

Brown Hall—
Song recital by Fenton Charles, tenor. New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. Nov. 21.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone. 8:30. Nov. 21.

Agassiz Theater—
Program by Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist, assisted by members of the Longy School Orchestra. Yves Chardon conducting. Radcliffe College, Cambridge 8:15. Nov. 22.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	No'western - Notre Dame game	Northwestern - Notre Dame game	Texas Christian - Rice football game	Northw'in'-Notre Dame Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15					
5:30	"Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology": variety	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Boston Hour"	Al Roth's Orchestra	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00	News	News; Barnard College	News Service	Stanford - California	"The Monitor News"
6:15	L. Noble's Orch.	program; weather	Edie Casey, sports	football game	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Football News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Stanford - California	Sport reports
6:45	Lincoln Group	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	football game	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time": Red	Stanford - California	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Diana Lime"	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	football game	"Front Page Drama"
7:30	Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Stanford-California	Peet Herman's Orch.
7:45	H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	News Service	Freddie Greene's Orch.
8:00	'Johnny Presents':	Richard Himber's Orch.	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Press Time": newspaper game	Musicalogues
8:15	Russ Morgan's Or.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.		"Jungle Jim"
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	Original Play: "Thanks	Fred Waring and His	Dance orchestra	Travel talk
8:45	questions; answers	to Thanksgiving"	Pennsylvanians	Dance orchestra	V. Cratlie, soprano
9:00	F. McNinch, N.	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop': Parks John-	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:15	Miller, talks	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Spy Stories
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Hodek's Orchestra	Dorthy Thompson	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Eddie De Lange Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	chestra; Arturo Tos-	Eddie De Lange Orch.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Lanny Ross	canini, conductor	Talk, W. R. Hearst	Colonel Merriwether's	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45	Network program	NBC Symphony Or-	Network program	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	chestra; Arturo Tos-	News Service	Concert orchestra	Dance music
11:15	Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Dance music
11:30	C. Baum's Orch.	News; weather; music	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	C. Baum's Orch.	Richard Himber's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

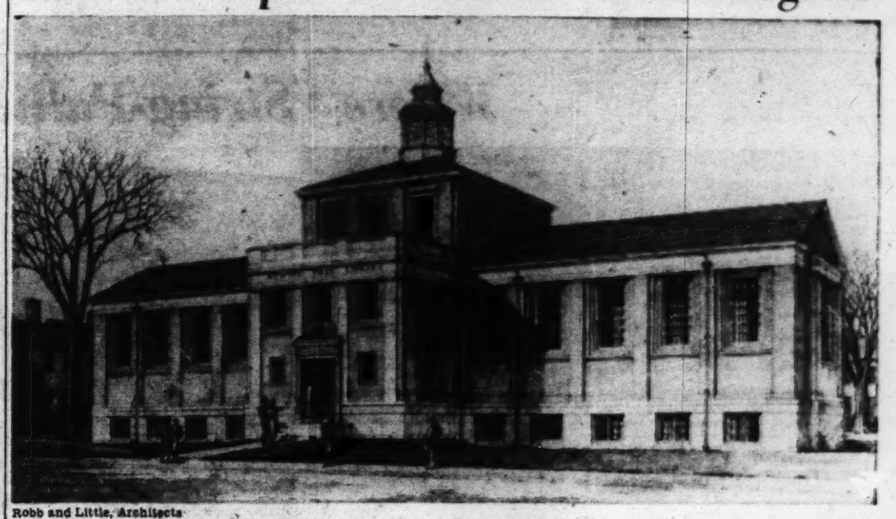
Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ recital	Dudley Radio Carollers;	
8:15	Prelude	Instrumental Trio	Organ recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Susquehanan program	'Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	'Musical Album"	
9:00	Organ Loft	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Weather Service	"Sunday Morning Serenade":	Religous service
9:15	Music; news	Bus": children's prgrm	Tom Terriss, talk	recording	Religous service
9:30	"Wings Over Jordan"	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Serenade":	Concert orchestra
9:45		Bus": children's prgrm	salon orchestra	recording	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Time: Russian melodies.	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air	Russian melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Aubade for Strings.	Chamber music concert	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service.	Religious service
10:45	Aubade for Strings.	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing		"Old-Time Songs"
11:00	Service from Old	News; weather; Journal	National Memorial	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service.	Sacred songs
11:15	South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Service		"Music in the Modern
11:30	Service from Old	"Southernaires": quar-	National Memorial	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service.	Manner"
11:45	South Church	tet	Service		The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Radio City Opera Se-	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	Hawaiian Music	ries: Verdi's "Rigo-	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	'Male and Female'	letto"; vocalists and	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Gems of Melody"	orchestra	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; "Julius	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	Caesar"	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Pan.-Am. talks;	"Great Plays"; "Julius	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	Farmer Takes Mike	Caesar"	'Chats About Dogs"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Americans All—	"Magic Key": Symphony	"Dime-a-Month" Club	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Immigrants All"	orchestra, direction of	"Dime-a-Month" Club	Bible"; talk: music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Commentators on	Frank Black; Margaret	Broadcast from London	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Sports	Speaks; others	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Dog Heroes": sketch	"Sunday Drivers": va-	Drama and music	String trio
3:15	monic - Symphony.	B. McKinley, baritone	riety program	Drama and music	Organ Serenade
3:30	John Barbirolli,	"Second Guessers":	"Court of Human Rela-	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45	conducting	sport program	tions": drama	"People's Rally"	"Cottage Hawaiians"
4:00	New York Philhar-	"National Vespers"	"Rangers' Serenade":	Religious Hour	Phil Murphy's Orchestra
4:15	monic - Symphony.	"National Vespers"	variety show	Religious Hour	Phil Murphy's Orchestra
4:30	John Barbirolli,	News: talk	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious Hour	Glen Allen's Music
4:45	conducting	N. Cloutier's Orchestra	tization	Religious Hour	Glen Allen's Music
5:00	Buddy Clark's Sun-	Metropolitan Opera au-	"Uncle Ezra": comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	day Supplement	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	"Ben Bernie and	Vocal Trio	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	All the Lads"	Federal Housing talk	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	"Silver Theater":	Studio program	"Four Stars Tonight":	Political talk	Organ recital
6:15	'Stars in Courses'	Studio program	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Studio talk; music
6:30	"Laugh Liner":	Studio program	News Service	'Show of the Week":	"Esquires": orchestra
6:45	Billy House; orch.	News commentator	Variety songs	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform':	Edward Tomlinson and	Jack Benny Program:	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"The Other Americas"	vocalist; orchestra	News Service	Gospel songs
7:30	"Passing Parade":	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Buddy	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Talk, Seatnor Robert
7:45	John Nesbett	Parker's"	Rogers' Orchestra	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Wagner, New York
8:00	"Mercury Theater	"Out of the West": va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	Bach Cantata 139; so-	"Classical Album"
8:15	of the Air: Dick-	riety program	gen; Nelson Eddy, bari-	loists; chorus; orch.	"Classical Album"
8:30	ens' "Pickwick	"Out of the West": va-	tone; Dorothy Lamour;	"Say It With Words"	Roger Coleman, songs
8:30	Papers"; O. Welles	riety program	Anna May Wong	with Funk and Prescott	"Esquires": orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening	"The Swan": C. Boyer;	"Manhattan Merry-Go	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final":
9:15	Hour: Symph. Or-	Heather Angel	Round"	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30	chestra: Benia-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
9:45	mino Gigli, tenor	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	'Old-Fashioned Revival"	Studio program
10:00	Robert Benchley's	Richard Himber's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orches-	'Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15	Variety Program	Richard Himber's Orch.	tra; vocalists	'Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30	"Headlines and By-	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Col. Frederick Palmer	'Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45	lines"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Dick Todd, songs	'Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00	News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey game	Commentator
11:15	Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Hockey game	Dance Music
11:30	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Day's End"; reader;
11:45	Pendarvis Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra,	Will Osborne's Orch.	music

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00	"Food Magician"	News: "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Old-time Songs
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Gospel songs	Household talk	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Julia Blake": sketch	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	Studio talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15	"Murt and Marge"	"Jane Arden": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	the Air"	"Jam session"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": play	Dramatic sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Hillbillies
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister": play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Girl's Trio	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	Rakov's orch.; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Pauline Alpert, pianist	"Today's Travelers"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	John Carlton, songs
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30	"American School	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Religious program	Commentator
2:45	of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Religious program	Studio speaker
3:00	Curtis Institute	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	City Hall Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	of Music Hour	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30	Curtis Institute	G. F. Harrison, cond	"Pepper Young"	"Buckeye Four"	Sport reports
3:45	of Music Hour	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15	Drama	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30	Patterns in Swing	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Memory Lane"	Sport reports
5:00	"The Boston Hour"	Dance interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Or.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry de Angelis' Or.
7:00	Amer. Folk Singers.	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jacques Renard's Orch	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor; va-	Fifty Years of Football	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	riety program	"Science on the March"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's music
8:00	N. E. Town Hall	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Ernie Florito's "Studies	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Inaugural	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	"Famous First Facts";	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	interviews	Commentator
9:00	Radio Theater:	Paul Martin's music	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Chick Carter's Orch.	"Labor in Nazi Ger-
9:15	Miriam Hopkins	Paul Martin's music	tra; D. Thompson	Chick Carter's Orch.	many"; speakers
9:30	and Claude Rains	"Tune Types"; Frank	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orches-	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:45	in "Confession"	Hodak's Orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	tra	Amateur Hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Jacques Renard's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:30	"Plus 40" Club;	National Radio Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45	Mayor Tobin	National Radio Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30	Dance orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45	Dance Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Another Step in Newton's Cultural Progress



Robb and Little, Architects

Architects' Drawing of Newtonville Branch Library

Ground was broken this month for the structure being erected at Walnut Street and Highland Ave. | Generosity of Newtonville residents and a PWA grant of $100,000 made the undertaking possible.

Springfield Tax On U.S. Property Up to High Court

Reporter-at-Law

Collection of the $18,000 tax levied by the City of Springfield on the United States Government in 1937 when the Federal post office in that City moved to a new site and the old property was leased to a bus line, appears today headed for the consideration of the U. S. Supreme Court. The Circuit Court of Appeals here has ruled that the old postoffice site was exempt from taxation.

Constitutionally, the tax attempt raises the issue of whether the United States can engage in an enterprise of a commercial nature, in direct competition with private business, and retain the advantage of tax exemption laid down in McCullough vs. Maryland. The Supreme Court may find, as the Circuit Court did, that the Government's five-year contract with the bus line was a proper step, and did not have the effect of "subjecting such property to taxation by the municipality in which it is situated."

Tax Exempt

Nearly every large city in the country has one or two parcels of land listed in the local Registry of Deeds as owned by the Federal Government and therefore within the favored class of the tax exempt. Springfield had two.

Until 1933, these lots were the site of the Federal post office. In that year, Federal authorities moved the post office to another piece of property, and later entered into a contract to sell the former site to a public utility corporation in five years with periodical payments during that time.

This five-year contract was an important item, in the opinion of Springfield officials. Until then Chief Justice John Marshall's doctrine that the states or their political subdivisions could not tax a Federal instrument had been an accepted credo. In addition, there was a Massachusetts statute exempting from taxation Federal property used "for essential Governmental functions."

Bill to Government

Now appeared the time to lighten the local tax burdens by collecting revenue from the U. S. for

Around the Corner—

Election Reverberations—A nearby suburban private school had a straw vote of its own at election time. A small boy told his family about it at breakfast next morning:

"Saltonstall won," he reported, "—14 for him and 2 for Curley. But Saltonstall really had 15 votes. You see one fellow was wearing a Saltonstall pin—but he voted for Curley."

"Why?" asked the family.

"He said he didn't know how to spell Saltonstall!"

In another family, on the morning after election, a little girl made her disappointment over the results quite apparent.

"But, Betty," said her mother, "it's just what we wanted. We all voted for Saltonstall."

"I know you did," Betty answered, "but I was for Landon."

♪ ♪ ♪

International—Seen in a Newbury Street window: "david cohen, tailleur."

♪ ♪ ♪

Radio-Side Seat—Thomas Coughlin, veteran in the United States Customs Service in Boston, has pleasant memories of this year's World's Series. He went to New York for the occasion, it appears—and listened to the games on a New Jersey radio.

For years, Mr. Coughlin had cherished an ambition to sit in the grandstand as World's Series games went on. This year, everything seemed propitious for its realization. He arranged for time off, and bought tickets for the series and for transportation to and from New York.

Arriving there, he dropped over to see a married daughter in East Orange, N. J. She had a young son Tom—whose eyes grew big when grandfather mentioned the World's Series.

Now, although Mr. Coughlin loves baseball, he loves children even better—and, evidently, Tom in particular. The result was that the boy went to the game—and his grandfather took his place beside the radio.

He enjoyed himself just as much as he expected when he left Boston—even more—it seems.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bread from the Storm—One result of the September hurricane is that Medfield has discovered a champion baker in one of its Selectmen—Alfred Hewins. Mrs. Hewins, it seems, is just as surprised as are her fellow citizens.

This discovery was made this way. Redecoration of the Unitarian Church had just been completed when the high wind came along and removed the freshly painted, white spire—landing it upside down, like a funnel, at the far end of the roof.

Money for further rapairs was needed, so eventually a gypsy fair was held in the basement of the historic edifice. A feature of the fair was a contest among male bakers of bread.

Mrs. Hewins laughed when her husband sat down before the kitchen stove and shooed her off into another part of the house. But her slightly derisive chuckles turned to smiles of pride when the loaf that he finally produced took first prize in the contest.

Eleven men entered the competition. Second prize was taken by Ralph Brown, a guard in the Dedham Jail.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The Tie That Binds"—Arm in arm Henry B. Green and his son James left the Roxbury District Court the other day after a temporary severance of the tie of family affection. The visit to the court had been brought about by an altercation over the son's habit of wearing his father's ties.

Judge Frankland W. L. Miles poured oil on the troubled waters by declaring that he himself quite often was delayed in arriving at the court because his own young son was given to expressing appreciation to his father's taste in haberdashery by wearing his best ties. This, said the Judge, he did not mind at all.

♪ ♪ ♪

Deductions from Doodles — An anti-doodle deduction campaign should be undertaken at once, writes a friend who is keenly alert to encroachments on personal liberty and anonymity. "Doodles," of course,—as was brought to public attention generally in the moving picture "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town"—are the time-filling pencil ramblings of those waiting in phone booths and similar spots. They are found in abundance, too, in stenographers' notebooks.

In New York, it seems, more than 50 girls are working their way through college by analyzing doodles. And their directors believe that the characters of the unsuspecting doodlers become more or less of an open book to these investigators.

Already distressed over the advent of machines to tell whether the truth is being told, handwriting experts to pass on authenticity of parental signatures on report cards, and so on, this friend feels that doodle analysis marks one more step toward removing individual existence to the sphere of the goldfish bowl.

♪ ♪ ♪

That "Hall of Light Magic" at the "World of Tomorrow" exhibit in Mechanics Hall last week, made use of knowledge concerning the ability of some mineral salts to fluoresce, or give out visible light when illuminated with "black light," the popular name for ultra-violet rays. Long the delight of vaudeville artists and magicians, the phenomenon was discovered centuries ago by an Italian shoemaker with a flare for alchemy. Nearly all ultra-violet light is invisible, but there are certain salts which occur in nature or can be obtained from coal tar, able to absorb invisible light and re-emit it as brilliant hues of longer, visible wavelength. Far from being rare in nature, George L. Hall who sponsored the ezhibit, showed that salts contained in human teeth and fingernails are capable of changing black light into visible light causing them to appear chalkwhite in the dark.

♪ ♪ ♪

Preparedness Note—For the 23 years of its history the floors of offices in the Custom House Tower have been bare and unprotected. In the course of the current redecoration proceedings they have been covered—and the government has imparted a naval defense note to the work by using battleship linoleum, it is pointed out by a friend with an eye for portents and omens.

'Uncle Toby' Cross Writes Once More On Thanksgiving

(Continued from Page 1)

a hair on thy head:—Go, says he, lifting up the sash, and opening his hand as he speaks to let it escape;—go, poor devil, get thee gone, why should I hurt thee?—this world is surely wide enough to hold both thee and me."

Laurence Sterne penned those delightful lines almost a century and a quarter before a bounding young Yale freshman first read the passage. He was still chuckling over it some seven years later—in 1897 to be exact—when, after a brief experience as principal of the Westport High School, he returned to Yale as an instructor in English, and began work on two books about Sterne. It doesn't take long for students to pass the nicknames around. Instructor Cross's fondness for "Tristam Shandy" was squared with his own gentle kindness and the quick result was that Yale's campus had its "Uncle Toby."

The Nickname Sticks

Nicknames stick. Mention Uncle Toby to almost anybody in the Nutmeg State and they know whom you are talking about. For instance, say to the elevator pilot in Hartford's State House, "Uncle Toby, please." He lets you out on the second floor with a smile and a point of the finger to the first door on the left. You walk through the reception hall to a large, sunny, corner room, heavy drapes back to let in the warm Fall sunshine, the windows generously adjusted for the crisp air.

The desk betrays the literary man. It is piled high with books. There must be two dozen on its wide expanse. Mingled with the books are many copies of the Yale Review, the quarterly which the Governor still finds time to edit.

Behind the desk sits Uncle Toby. Of medium stature, compact, conservatively tailored in the Yankee tradition, he rises to greet you. A family background that goes to Mayflower days, years of classroom repartee, years of academic training, years of executive experience as Dean of the 30 departments in Yale's graduate school, years of receiving honors from 11 great colleges have given Connecticut's Governor Cross a comfortable, gracious, easy way.

The talk swings to books, and Governor Cross immediately discloses he has drawn some parallels between the humanitarian period of the early nineteenth century when the power loom arose and attention was called to the women and children who worked from five in the morning until seven at night and were paid a bare subsistence, and today, when, after a lapse of half a century, public interest is again focused on social progress.

One summer evening in 1930 friends persuaded him to attend a party clambake. While there he made a three minute speech in which, among other things, he likened the Republican machine to a "settin' hen that had made up her mind to set and wasn't going to be moved off the nest. But the eggs are getting a little stale and it is time to drive her off."

After the meeting he went back to New Haven to finish the book, "The Development of the English Novel." The Democrats, however, decided Yale had enjoyed Uncle Toby long enough. They nominated him for Governor.

As Chief Executive of his state, Uncle Toby might easily have settled back and been a figurehead Governor. Other men had done so before him. There would have been little criticism of a man who after a long academic career was content to enjoy the honors of office. But it is doubtful whether such a thought ever fleeted across Governor Cross's consciousness. If so, it was, indeed, fleeting, for no sooner had he been sworn in than he began assembling a staff of governmental research experts and started work on a whole new plan for reorganizing Connecticut's old style government.

Somewhere buried deep on Governor Cross's desk is his yet unfinished manuscript for the addition to the book on the novel. When he leaves the gubernatorial chair in January he expects to bring the book right up to date, with side comments on this pell mell, bustling present day Humanitarian Age.

You ask him if there will be anymore clambakes. He smiles enigmatically.

Robert R. Mullen

Speakers at N. E. Council Conference

By a Staff Photographer

Lewis H. Brown
President of Johns-Manville Co.

James W. Hook
President of the N. E. Council

Richard C. Patterson, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Banks Aiding Red Cross Drive

Aiding in the annual Red Cross roll call, which began on Armistice Day and continues until Thanksgiving, all Boston banks this year are accepting membership enrollments and contributions.

Commenting on this innovation, Hugh C. Ward, Chairman of the Industrial Division of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, said, "In years past many people have not known where to enroll or contribute to the annual roll call. The co-operation of the banks was secured for their convenience and it is hoped many will utilize this means of supporting our organization."

Enrollment in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter last year was 51,000. This year an effort is being made to increase adult membership to 60,000. This would be 1 per cent of the 6,000,000 total membership sought in the United States.

Industries Kept In Bay State After Damage of Storm

Co-operation of town governments with the Commonwealth has kept many manufacturers whose plants were damaged by the Sept. 21 hurricane and floods from moving to another State, the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission announces. The Commission, which has completed a survey of industrial property damage in conjunction with other agencies, pictures the courage, speed, and resourcefulness with which public and private groups worked together to mitigate the effects of the storm. Says Bernard J. Doherty, the Commission's Secretary:

"Prompt action at the direction of the Governor, followed by relief extended by the Legislature in special session, apparently has resulted in the retaining by the Commonwealth to date of all of its industries.

"All but one or two manufacturers have abandoned plans for removal, and every effort is being made, with the co-operation of local officials, to solve the remaining problems.

"When it was demonstrated that the State was ready and eager to help, and that constructive steps were being taken to prevent a repetition of water damage, the wisdom of remaining in industrial Massachusetts became apparent."

Connecticut Gets Many Queries From Out-State Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19—People in various American States are more than ever interested in broadening their knowledge of other States, as well as of their own, the Connecticut Publicity Commission has learned from its educational exhibit at the Hartford Automobile Show.

Of 5,000 people who stopped at the exhibit to gather information on the recreational, industrial and commercial facilities of Connecticut, more than one-fourth were from outside the State, some from as far away as Texas and California, the Commission disclosed.

New Business Revival Declared Now Under Way

A new revival of business, now under way throughout the United States, based upon anticipation of the change which has taken place, is already kindling widespread hope and confidence, Lewis H. Brown, president of Johns-Manville Corporation, told business leaders attending the closing session of the two-day New England conference of the New England Council in the Hotel Statler.

"For the first time in six years the stage is set so that real co-operation is now possible between government and business leaders," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown urged the necessity for realistic study and prompt removal of the economic factors which create uncertainties in the minds of businessmen planning programs of expansion and development. Before citing the more important factors, he told the delegates what he regarded as the most significant change in business.

"The most significant change in business which prepares it for the increased social responsibility it must assume today has been the transition from owner-management to professional management," Mr. Brown said. "We must accept the premise that management no longer represents as formerly merely the single interest of ownership. Increasingly it functions on the basis of a trusteeship, endeavoring to maintain a proper balance of equity between four basic interests: the shareholders, the jobholders, the customers and the public."

Commenting on the public's attitude, he declared: "If last week's elections mean anything, if polls such as those conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion properly reflect the popular mind, then the American people have rejected both extremes of right and left in favor of a middle course. They have also called a halt on economic experimentalism which, by tinkering with the delicate mechanism of business, retards recovery."

Gains by New England Trade May Offset Treaty Losses

(Continued from Page 1)

Cheaper shoes will be as protected as before.

The heaviest blow to New England will undoubtedly come in the textile field from reductions granted to imports from England. Concessions were made on a total of 74 different textile items of wide diversity. Great care was taken in devising the concessions so that no barriers would be lowered to cheap importations such as from Japan. They are carefully designed to admit only the high quality and high price English goods.

An example of how most new textile schedules are devised is provided in regard to wool knit outerwear—sweaters. The old duty is 50 cents per pound plus 50 per cent ad valorem. Under the new duty when the cost of the article is from $2 to $5 the new duty is 50 cents per pound plus 40 per cent ad valorem. When the value goes above $5 per pound the duty drops to 50 cents per pound plus 30 per cent ad valorem.

Some cotton textile reductions reach the 50 per cent maximum permitted by law. Oilcloths drop from a 30 per cent to a 15 per cent duty. Cotton corduroys drop from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. The rate on velveteen polishing cloths is cut in half. Cotton shirt collars and cuffs are also cut in half. So on down through the list. Many are reduced only slightly. And in all cases the reductions are granted on such meticulously described categories as to benefit only the particular English product in mind.

Compensations for Losses

How much those concessions to England will affect the market for New England textiles must at this stage be the sheerest speculation. The reductions are of course intended to restore to some extent the position of England in the American market.

But there are extensive compensations which are fully expected here to more than make up to New England for any losses. Even in the English market itself the barriers are lowered to American shoes, the duty on women's and children's shoes being cut from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. England also reduces its tariffs on certain categories of women's wearing apparel, notably a cut of one fourth in the tariff on silk stockings.

But New England's main chances for compensation lie in the Canadian Trade Agreement. All types of American potatoes go into Canada duty free entirely, except from June 15 to July 31. Canadian duties on textiles are reduced in many instances covering cotton, silk and woolen fabrics and garments. No one seriously expects the reductions to regain the large textile market American goods enjoyed in Canada before 1929 since Canada has established a growing textile industry itself in the interim. But reduction in the duty and particularly removal of the 3 per cent Empire Preference tax is expected to increase American textile exports to Canada well above the $6,000,000 to which they had fallen in 1937.

There are direct compensations for the fishing concessions made to Canada. American oysters, halibut, mackerel, herring, salmon may all enter Canada more freely than at present.

New England's big gain, however, lies in another field—in machinery and metal products. The list of hardware items ranges from brass door knobs and golf club heads to windmills and railroad locomotives. Hundreds of articles are given freer entry into Canada, many scores of them articles manufactured in New England. It is impossible to give them all here, or to estimate the advantage to New England.

In the machinery field important gains are expected. Reductions made by Canada in the 1936 agreement increased the demand for American machinery in the general unclassified category from $7,403,000 to $20,429,000. This increase was responsive to a reduction in duty of from 35 per cent to 25 per cent on machinery produced in Canada and to 20 per cent on the types not produced in Canada. Under the new rates these duties are further cut. The rate on machinery not made in Canada is down to 10 per cent and the excise tax of 4 per cent is removed. On the other category the only change is elimination of the excise tax. In 1937 approximately half of the machinery imports were estimated to be in the class which does not compete with Canadian products. The expectation is that the major reduction in this duty rate will boost a trade which has jumped from $7,000,000 to $20,000,000 in two years to a new and much higher figure.

Puppets and Puppeteering

(Continued from Page 9)

from fiction, biography and history. There is no self-glorification in puppets. The operator is never himself. He is always one—or more—other people.

The real puppeteer—whether he gives string or hand puppets—does his own research, makes costumes and characters, adapts his play, paints scenery and puppets, and makes—or makeshifts—his own props. In the course of preparation he may have toured extensively through the lands of history, geography, architecture, costume, sculpture, music, art, voice training, wigs, interior decoration and playwrighting.

Always Busy

"It is proverbial," says Mrs. Dean, "that mothers whose children take up puppets say that they never have to worry about what their youngsters are doing. The children are always busy with their theaters."

Mrs. Dean can make more than one claim to puppet pioneering hereabouts. Once a student of John Ralph Geddis at the late lamented Mr. Punch's Workshop on Beacon Hill, she has become particularly interested in educational puppets. Mrs. Dean's first and still her most popular stage is merely her grandmother's clothes drier with a plush velvet front. And, on tour, her puppet characters travel in a trunk which once bore the belongings of Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes to Washington. Mrs. Dean has invented an extremely sturdy plywood, collapsible puppet theater and provided small, peg-like puppet forms which are dressed and painted by the children, to go with it.

The young idea, incidentally, is well represented in the New England Puppetry Institute. Youngest participant in the recent proceedings at the Brunswick was Prudence Dean, a six-year-old who conducts her own Doll House Theater in Manchester, Mass. With the usual puppeteer's resource, she converts many of her toys into characters for her plays. Prudence has introduced puppetry into her Brownie troop and the members have made puppets for a performance of "Snow White and the Brownies."

Youthful Exhibitor

Another youngster who sat starry-eyed at the recent puppet sessions was Robert Penny, 13, of Newton Highlands. Robert has given puppet and marionette shows for seven years. He also helps his father, Carl Penny, who uses puppetry on the Newton playgrounds. From Somerville came 10-year-old Alan Hill who has been doing marionette shows for more than two years.

A reverse situation was shown in the family combination of Miss Margaret Davis of Andover and her mother, Mrs. E. S. Davis. Mrs. Davis, in her youthful eighties, costumes all the marionettes that her daughter uses in playground work.

Both professional and amateur puppeteers at the Institute were particularly intrigued with the collapsible, full-sized puppet theater built by Frank Donahue, which fits easily into the back of a sedan. Mr. Donahue is a working man now. He gives his one free day a week entirely to puppets. But some day, he hopes to barnstorm with a program of famous literary characters done in puppets.

The Institute exhibits were particularly rich in puppets from all parts of the world and many periods. Miss Pauline Benton brought up a number of Chinese shadow puppets from her New York workshop. Reaching 1,000 years back into antiquity, shadow plays were once official court entertainment, quite the equal of the theater. Now they are giving way to the movies. Miss Benton is said to have the only shadow theater outside China. The figures are made of donkey skin parchment, painted and lacquered, and are operated by rods from behind a translucent screen.

Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Head of Brandon, Vt., put on a puppet parade which included a 60-year-old ventriloquists' dummy called Sammy (like Charlie McCarthy and all other ventriloquists' dummies, Sammy was hewn from the puppet family tree); a Sicilian rod puppet which once played in "Orlando Furioso"; a Spanish Punch made by a Spanish sculptor and used in Europe and South America; a 150-year-old Japanese puppet, operated by three people, which nods and shakes its head, moves its eyebrows, mouth, eyes, arms and feet. Only six of these puppets, from the Royal Theater at Osaka, have ever left Japan. Also on display were Goldon puppets of the 17th century and terra cotta creches, used in Italy for festival pageants. Perhaps most interesting of all were the mechanical shadowgraphs which Harley King invented and toured the vaudeville circuits with for 40 years.

The puppeteers have returned to their homes and workshops. They will not emerge again en masse until January. However, if one should encounter an individual with soil-worn hands, "a lean and hungry look" and a visionary air, he probably won't be a Cassius or a planner of the millenium. But he may quite possibly be a puppeteer. And, to recoin 'a paraphrase, the puppeteers will get you if you don't watch out.

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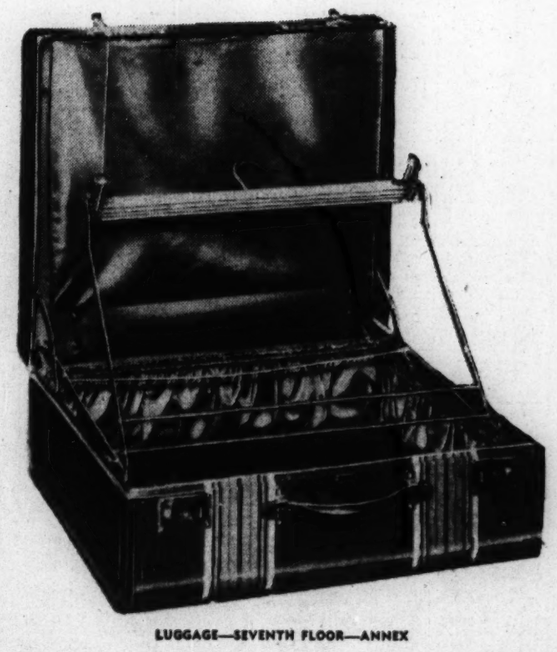

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Today's sales (est) 458,000
Previous day 1,416,210
1938 volume to date 262,158,986
1937 volume to date 371,846,265

Selected Stocks Up Fractionally In Slow Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Selected stocks managed to recover small portions of their recent losses in today's market, but numerous issues were virtually at a standstill.

The newest American trade treaties apparently were without particular market effect, although business news generally continued as a hopeful influence.

Dealings were exceptionally slow from the start, but fractional advances were in the majority near the final hour.

Edging forward were U. S. Steel, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, and Eastman Kodak.

Bonds Irregular

Trends were mixed in a quiet bond market today with gains and losses, in most cases, confined to fractions.

Widest swings appeared among foreign dollar loans, where some German issues dropped a point or more. U. S. Government obligations were in active, with prices ranging from off 5-32 to up 1-32.

Among the domestic corporates a few rails enjoyed trading favor, Southern Railway 4s advancing nearly a point on a few scales. Other gainers in this sector were St. Paul 5s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and Illinois Central 4¾s. On the offside were Santa Fe 4s.

Of the few actively traded issues, Goodyear 4s dipped a wide fraction. Baldwin Locomotive stamped 5s picked up around a point on light volume. Gainers included Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour (Delaware) 4s, Loews's 3½s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s. Lower were American Telephone 3flls, American Water Works 6s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3lbs and Texas Corp 3½s.

New York Traction issues continued strong with advances of more than a point recorded for Brooklyn-Manhattan 4½s and Interborough refunding 5s. Announcement of unification negotiations to be held next week spurred interest in the group.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.1 P. C. In Week of Nov. 12

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.1 per cent during the week ended Nov. 12 principally because of higher prices for farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance placed the all-commodity index of over 800 price series at 77.4 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.4 per cent below the level of a month ago and 7.0 per cent below a year ago.

In addition to the increases for the farm products and foods groups, miscellaneous commodities advanced slightly. Hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs declined. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

An advance of 0.8 per cent in the raw materials group index offset the decrease of the preceding week and placed the index at 71.3, 0.3 per cent below the level of a month ago and 8.8 per cent below a year ago.

The index for the semimanufactured commodities group remained unchanged at 76.2. It is 0.5 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of October and is 4.8 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

Average wholesale prices of finished products fell 0.2 per cent during the week. They are 0.7 per cent and 6.6 per cent lower than they were a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

(1926 = 100)	Nov. 12	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
Commodity groups	77.4	77.3	83.2	82.0
All commodities	77.4	77.3	83.2	82.0
Farm products	67.6	67.2	77.8	85.5
Foods	73.9	72.9	83.6	83.5
Hides and leather products	95.1	96.3	103.0	96.8
Textile products	65.7	65.9	71.0	72.4
Fuel and lighting materials	74.8	75.2	79.0	77.4
Metals and metal products	95.3	95.3	94.6	87.1
Building materials	89.0	90.0	94.0	87.7
Chemicals and drugs	76.2	76.3	80.0	81.9
Housefurnishing goods	87.1	87.1	92.1	83.4
Miscellaneous	72.5	72.4	75.0	73.5
Raw materials	71.3	70.7	78.2	83.0
Semimanufactured articles	76.2	76.2	80.0	78.7
Finished products	80.8	81.0	86.5	82.4
All commodities other than farm products	79.5	79.5	84.5	81.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.9	81.2	84.0	80.8

Asks President Aid Farmers' Debt Status

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Thatcher of St. Paul, representing the Northwest Farmers Union, urged President Roosevelt to consider steps to ease the farmers' debt situation.

"Farmers in our Western states are as much interested in their debt situation as they are in the price situation," Mr. Thatcher said.

"They know efforts are being made to deal with crops and prices, but they want some assurance of a readjustment of their debt structure so they can stay on their farms."

The farm leader said he would return in a month with some definite proposals for the President.

Wheat Fractionally Lower in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Scattered sales proved to be enough to tip wheat prices fractionally lower again early today. Liverpool closed ¼-⅝ down after an opening loss of as much as ⅝ to 1 cent.

Opening unchanged to ¼ lower, December 63⅞-64, May 66⅛, Chicago wheat contracts then declined farther. Corn started ⅛ up to ¼ off, December 47⅝-¾, May 51⅛-¼.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	61	60	60	Nov 18
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	47	47	47	Nov 18
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
24	14½	Adams Millis (1¼e)	1	23	23	23	— ½
30	16½	Addressog (1.40)	2	28½	28	28	— 1¼
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅞
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	1½	1	1	Nov 18
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60e)	1	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	13	13	13	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13½	12¾	12¾	Nov 18
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	7	18⅝	17	17	Nov 18
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	17	26¾	26	26	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	11⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ¾
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	18	184¾	181	182½	Nov 18
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	12	12	Nov 18
14⅞	8¾	Allied Mills (⅞e)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Strs	10	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
70⅝	38	Allied St pf (3)	1	67½	67½	67½	
55¾	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½)	3	48¾	48½	48½	+ ½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19½	19	19	Nov 18
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 18
78	58	Amerada Corp (2)	1	72	72	72	+ ⅜
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	4	24¾	24	24	Nov 18
23½	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	2	18	17¾	18	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Sh (¾e)	5	44½	43¾	44	
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	97¼	97	97	+ ⅜
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 18
34⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	2	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
57¾	27	Am Cr&P pf (2½e)	3	52¾	49	49½	Nov 18
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cble (.55e)	8	21	20¼	21	+ ⅜
115	89½	Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	123	123	123	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15	9	Am Com Alco	9	14	12¾	12¾	Nov 18
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	11⅜	11½	11½	
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Nov 18
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Pow	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¾	13¾	13⅜	— ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17	17	Nov 18
12¾	5½	Am & F P 3 pf	1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15	9	Am Hawaii SS (1)	5	14	13¼	13¼	Nov 18
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hi & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	Nov 17
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	44½	44½	44½	Nov 16
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 18
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	1	15	15	15	— ½
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	11	26½	25½	25½	— ½
79	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	73	73	73	— ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	11	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	4	39½	39	39½	— ⅜
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 26
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
47⅝	19	Am P & L $6pf (3k)	1	40	40	40	— ½
41½	16½	Am P&L $5pf(2½k)	4	34½	34	34	
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	53	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	23	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
80⅜	58	Am Roll M pf	5	75¾	75	75	Nov 18
20⅞	14⅜	Am S Razor (1.60)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	11	19⅜	19¼	19¼	Nov 18
583⅜	281⅜	Am Smelt&R (2¾e)	10	53	52¼	52½	+ ¼
138	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	137	137	137	Nov 18
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	60½	60	60	Nov 18
38	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	11	34⅛	33⅜	33¾	
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	8	9½	9½	9½	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 18
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	25¾	24½	24½	Nov 18
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	105¾	105¾	105¾	Nov 18
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob(1a)	1	20	20	20	
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	148	147½	147¾	+ ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	86	86	86	+ ⅛
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	88⅞	87¾	87⅞	+ ⅛
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Wat Wks	26	13½	13	13	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 18
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6	6	6	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	9	40⅞	38¾	38¾	Nov 18
9⅝	4⅝	Am Zinc L&S	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda	44	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 14
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Nov 18
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	Nov 18
4½	2	A P W Paper	3	3½	3½	3½	Nov 18
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	6	29¼	28¼	28¼	Nov 18
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	— ⅜
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	47	47	47	Nov 17
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	52½	52	52½	+ ⅝
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	4	12¼	12	12	Nov 18
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd D G 2pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	22	40	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	67	66	66	— ¼
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	2	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Ind pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Nov 17
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	4	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
97⅛	53¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	10	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	9	46	45¾	46	Nov 18
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	67	67	67	
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	Nov 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	5	3¾	3¼	3¼	Nov 18
6	2½	Aviation Cor(.18⅛e)	64	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅜

B

15¼	9	Bald Loco ct	10	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	13	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8½	8½	8½	— ½
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	Nov 18
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	2	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅜
14	9	Barker Bros	1	12	12	12	Nov 18
21⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
21	4	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
102	90½	BeatCream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	91½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	115	114½	114½	Nov 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 18
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	22	22⅜	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
19⅜	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	11	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.33⅓e)	1	53¾	52¾	53	Nov 18
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	48	72¾	72	72½	— ¼
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	Nov 18
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	113	112½	112½	Nov 18
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	27	26	26	— ½
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	21¾	21½	21½	Nov 18
19¾	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	10	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	62	32⅛	31⅜	31¾	
30¼	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27	27	27	Nov 18
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Nov 15
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	4	17¼	17	17⅛	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	4	32	31⅝	31½	— ⅜
4⅞		Boston & Maine		2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅜	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	25¾	5⅝	5⅜	Nov 18
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	Nov 17
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	24	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
37⅜	12⅞	Briggs Mfg (½e)	21	31¾	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
40¾	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	7	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	Nov 17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 14
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	26	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
38¼	16¾	Bklyn Man Tr pf	6	38¼	37¼	37½	+1
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	11	19⅜	18⅝	18½	Nov 18
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Nov 12
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	2	12¼	12¼	12⅛	Nov 18
13⅜	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	1	22½	22½	22½	Nov 18
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	11	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	4	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Nov 18
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	21	21	Nov 18
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4¼	4	4⅛	
15⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼e)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Canad Pacific	9	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36¼	36	36¼	Nov 18
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 16
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	20	19½	19½	Nov 18
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
107½	62¼	Case (J I) Co (5e)	2	90½	90¼	90½	+ ⅜
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103	103	103	Nov 18
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	9	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Nov 10
16⅜	13¼	Celotex Corp (new)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	22	21	21	—2
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Nov 18
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6¼	6½	Nov 18
3¾	1¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	16	49	48¼	48½	— ¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	10¼	10	10¼	
33¼	19	Champ Pap & F	5	30¾	29	29	Nov 18
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	5	33⅝	33½	33½	
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Nov 15
48½	27¼	Ches Corp (4.70e)	3	41½	40½	40½	Nov 18
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 18
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Nov 18
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Grt West	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅜	2¼	Chi Grt W pf	5	3	3	3	Nov 18
15⅞	8¼	Chi Mail Or	3	13¼	13	13	Nov 18
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	9	17	16½	16¾	Nov 18
39¾	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	38	38	Nov 17
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T cv pf (3½)	2	47	47	47	Nov 17
1½	½	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	
3½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 18
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	5	1½	1½	1½	
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 15
19½	12	Chiex Cot Oil (¾e)	3	16	16	16	Nov 16
13½	3¼	Childs Co	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	43	81⅞	81	81⅝	+1¼
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	7	10⅜	10	10	Nov 18
5½	2	City Stores	2	4½	4¾	4¾	Nov 18
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1⅔e)	1	24	24	24	
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
60¾	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	15	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabody (.55e)	10	22¼	21¼	21¼	Nov 18
142¾	108½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	135½	135	135	Nov 18
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Nov 16
17	7½	Colgate-Palm P(½a)	11	15⅜	15½	15¼	+ ¼
78	57	Colgate-Palm Ppf(6)	2	103	103	103	Nov 17
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	5	35	34½	34½	Nov 18
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20½	20½	
22¾	13½	Col Br cast A (1¼e)	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	
22⅜	13	Col Br cast B (1¼e)	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
9⅞	5½	Colum G & El	20	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77⅞	77	77	Nov 18
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½%ff)	2	16¼	16	16	— ¼
35⅞	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¾
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	3	96½	94½	94½	Nov 18
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	7	55¼	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	3	107½	107½	107½	Nov 9
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	1	58½	58½	58½	
112½	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	2	110	110	110	Nov 18
12¼	5⅜	Coml Solvents	7	10½	10¼	10⅜	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	16	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & South pf (3)	6	52	49	49	Nov 18
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	3	27½	27	27⅛	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 18
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Nov 14
25¼	10½	Consol Aircr	12	23⅞	23⅜	23½	
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 18
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	18	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	2	2	2	2	
11¾	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	11	11	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 18
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Nov 18
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Nov 16
95⅜	71	Consum Pwr pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	Nov 16
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	2	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	12	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	Nov 18
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	97	97	97	Nov 12
49	36½	Cont Can (2e)	95	39	39	39	+ ¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	5	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
17⅜	⅜	Cont Motors	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	5	29½	29½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3⅜s '42-46 June	105.8	105.8	105.8
6 3¼s '46-49	109.19	109.19	109.19
3 3¾s '56-46	112.25	112.25	112.25
6 3s '48-46	106.2	108.2	108.2
6 2s '52-50	102.2	102.2	102.2
6 3s '55-51	106.17	106.17	106.17
4 2¾s '63-58	102.15	102.15	102.15
Home Owners' Loan			
1 2¾s '49-39	102.10	102.10	102.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany 5s '49	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
6 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109¾	109½	109¾
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	53⅛	53	53
9 Am IGChem 5½s '49	104	103¾	104
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
4 Am T&T 3½s '66	105	104⅞	105
14 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅞	106
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97¾	98
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
2 At&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ACL clt 4s '52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	34	34	34
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	50⅜	50	50
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	18⅛	17½	18⅛
15 B&O 5s '96 P	18¼	18	18¼
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	18	17½	17½
31 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
8 B&O 4s '48	49¾	49½	49¾
16 B&O 5s S W 50	33½	33	33
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '68	100	100	100
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29⅝
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	78½	77⅞	78¼
3 Bkly UnEl1st 5s 50	88	88	88
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97	97	97
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	108	108	108
3 Can Sou 5s '62	98	98	98
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅛	112	112⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26½	26½	26½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Cen Pac R N J 5s '87	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	21	21	21
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
4 Cham P & P 38-4¼s '50	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	119½	119⅛	119½
2 C&O 3¾s '96 D	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1 C&O rfd 3½s '96E	97	97	97
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '72 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	91⅝	91	91
2 CB&Q 3½s 2ll '49	98½	98½	98½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	20	20
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	11½	11½	11½
9 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9½	9⅞
75 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
5 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11 C R I & P 4s '88	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98½	98¼	98½
4 Am T&T 3½s '66	105	104⅞	105
14 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105⅞	106
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¼	32¼	32¼
6 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97¾	98
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
2 At&SF 4s '95	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 ACL cl 4s '52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	34	34	34
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	50⅜	50	50
28 B&O rfg 5s '95	18⅛	17½	18⅛
15 B&O 5s '96 P	18¼	18	18¼
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	18	17½	17½
31 B&O cv 4½s '60	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
8 B&O 4s '48	49¾	49½	49¾
16 B&O 5s S W 50	33½	33	33
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '68	100	100	100
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98⅜	98⅝
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29⅝
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	78½	77⅞	78¼
3 Bkly UnEl1st 5s 50	88	88	88
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97	97	97
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	108	108	108
3 Can Sou 5s '62	98	98	98
1 Can Nat 5s '69 July	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
3 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅛	112	112⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
7 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Cen New Eng 4s '61	26½	26½	26½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Cen Pac R N J 5s '87	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	21	21	21
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	82	82	82
4 Cham P & P 38-4¼s '50	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	119½	119⅛	119½
2 C&O 3¾s '96 D	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1 C&O rfd 3½s '96E	97	97	97
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '72 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	91⅝	91	91
2 CB&Q 3½s 2ll '49	98½	98½	98½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20	20	20
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	11½	11½	11½
9 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9½	9⅞
75 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3
5 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
11 C R I & P 4s '88	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98½	98¼	98½
1 Clev Un Terma 5½s '72	87½	87½	87½
1 Clev U Ter 4½s '77 C	73½	73½	73½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	60	60	60
7 Combia G 5s '52 May	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
29 Coml Cred 3¼s '51	103	102⅞	102⅞
1 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
20 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108½	108⅝	108½
15 Comw Ed cv 3½s '58	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
40 Comw Ed cv 2¾s '58 n	107½	107¼	107½
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105¼	105⅛
10 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
2 ConsumPow 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
12 ConsumPow 3½s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 ConsumPow 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ConsumPow 3¼s'66	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛
4 Crane Co 3½s'51	106	106	106
4 Crown Cork 4s'50	014½	104½	104½
1 CrownWill 6s'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Cuba RR 5s'52	38¾	38½	38⅝
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	108	107⅞	107⅞
3 D&RGWest 5s'78	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 DMoin&FtD 4s'35ct	3½	3½	3½
1 E TenV&G cn 5'56	82	82	82
2 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Erie rfg 5s'67	12½	12½	12½
1 Erie1st4s'96	42	42	42
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63½	63½	63½
12 Fond J&G24s'82 fld	1⅛	1	1
1 Fond J&G2-3s 82ct	1	1	1
11 Gen Stl Cst 5½s'49	67	66½	66⅞
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99½	99¾
10 Goodrich 6s'45	100	99⅞	100
93 Goodyr T&R 5s'57			
	103 15-32	102 15-32	102 15-32
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	84	84	84
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96½	96½	96½
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	85	85	85
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	68	68	68
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101½	101½	101½
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	37½	37½	37½
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	46¾	46½	46½
8 Hud&Manine 5s'57	13	12¾	13
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	55	55	55
5 Ill Cen 4¼s'6 6	45½	45½	45½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	52½	52½	52½
16 Interb R Tr 6s'32	43	42⅝	43
8 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	70	70	70
3 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	17½	17½	17½
7 Int Paper 6s'55	89	89	89
3 Int Paper 5s'47	97	97	97
2 Int Rys Cn A 6½s'47	84½	84¼	84¼
27 Int T&TCv 4½s'39	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Int T&T 4½s'52	65¼	65¼	65¼
8 Int T&T 5s'55	69¼	69	69
1 K C Ft S&Mem 4s'36	36	36	36
1 K C Ft S&M 4s'36 ct	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 K C Term 4s'60	108	108	108
2 Kings Co Lt 5s'54	97	97	97
3 Koppers Co 4s'51	102⅜	102½	102⅜
1 Lautaro Nit inc'75	29	29	29
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64	28	27½	27½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1 Liggett & M 7s'44	129½	129½	129½
1 Liquid Carb 4s'47	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Loews 3½s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	82½	82½	82½
1 Louisis&Ark 5s'69	81½	81½	81½
1 Louis&N 4½s 2003	90½	90	90½
5 Louis&N un 4s'40	100½	100⅜	100⅜
5 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Maine Cen 4s'45	74½	74½	74½
76 Manhat Ry 4s'90	33¾	34½	35½
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	103⅝	103¾
1 MSP&SSM Marie 5s'38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38	8	8	8
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	35	35	35
5 Mo Pac 5½s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
15 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	18¼	18⅛	18¼
14 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	18⅜	18	18⅜
2 Mob & O 4½s'77	28¾	28¾	28¾
11 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Nassau El 4s'51	34½	34½	34½
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
3 Nat Gypsum 4½s'50	104	104	104
3 Natl Steel 4s'65	108	107⅞	108
3 NEngT&T 4½s'61B	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
7 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	101¾	101½	101½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	101½	101½	101½
1 N Orl Term 4s'53	73	73	73
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	62	62
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56½	56½
5 NYC cn 4s'98	67½	67½	67½
7 NYC 3¼s'52	66¼	66¼	66¼
8 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56¾	56½	56½
5 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	54½	54½	54½
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s2'78	47½	46½	46⅝
2 NYEdis3¼s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NYNH&H cn 6s'48	14	13⅞	14
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	13½	13½	13½
1 NYNH&H 4s'55	12½	12⅜	12½
4 NYNH&H 4s'57	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	15	15	15
3 Norf & W 4s'96	119	119	119
3 NorAmEd 5s'69C	104	103⅞	104
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	66	66½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s'65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Oklahma G&E 4'46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104	104	104
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62	77	77	77
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	105	105	105
8 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pac T&T 2¼s'65 C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Pen Co 3½s'44 D	100	100	100
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	104	104
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	115½	115½	115½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	83⅞	84
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	92¼	92¼	92¼
6 Pen RR 4s '48 st	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
8 Pere Marq 4½s'80	66½	66½	66½
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	114¾	114	114
12 Phila Co 6s '67	99½	98⅝	99½
1 Phil Elec 2½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Philippine Ry 4s'37	14	14	14
17 Phillips Pet 3s'48	109¾	109¼	109⅞
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	51	51	51
8 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	63½	63½	63½
5 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	46½	46½	46½
7 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
9 Readg 4½s'97 A	74⅝	74½	74½
2 Republic Stl 4½s'61	95	94	94
14 Republic Stl 4½s'56	95	94	94
1 Republic Stl 4½s'50	107½	107½	107½
1 Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	105½	105½	105½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	66¾	66½	66¾
4 St L S F 4½s'78	10¼	10¼	10¼
10 StLSF4½s'78clf st	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 St L S F 4s '50 A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
11 St L S F 4s '50A ct	9⅝	9½	9⅝
5 St L SW rfg 5s '90	14	14	14
1 StP&KC Sht L 4½s'41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
4 Seab R L cn 6s'45	9	9⅜	9⅛
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16½	16½	16½
13 Sou-Alla 6s '35A ct	4½	4½	4½
9 Shell Un 3½s'51	105	104⅝	105
2 Simmons 4s'52	99	99	99
3 Skelly Oil 4s'51	102½	102½	103⅛
2 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s'81	51	52½	52½
2 So Pac 4½s'69	53⅜	53	53
3 So Pac rfg 4s'55	69	69	69
2 So Pac cll 4s'49	54	54	54
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	57½	57½	57½
1 South Ry cn 5s'94	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
1 South Ry gen 4s'56	58	58	58
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,200,000; previous day, 6,923,075; week ago, 5,414,000; year ago, 5,285,000; two years ago, 7,248,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,594,778,055; year ago, 2,538,403,500; two years ago, 3,147,245,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Anglo-Italian Oil Co, Ltd. D R for ord (registered)	15c		Nov. 28	Oct. 28
Dixie-Vortex	5c		Jan. 17	Jan. 6

Accumulated

Amer Hide & Leather 6% pf	75c		Dec. 28	Dec. 13
Am Furn Mart Bldg Co $6 cum pf	$2.50		Nov. 26	Nov. 17
MacKinnon Stl Cp 7% cum pf	$1.75		Dec. 12	Nov. 30
Peoples Thrift & Inv Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.75c		Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Simmons-Board Pub Corp $3 conv pf	$1.50		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Utah Pow & Lt 7% pf	$1.16 2-3		Dec. 21	Nov. 21
Do $6 pf	$1		Dec. 21	Nov. 21
Yel Tr & C 7% pf	$1.75		Dec. 23	Dec. 16

Extra

Bon Ami "A"	$2		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do "B"	$1		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Chesebrough Mfg	$1		Dec. 19	Nov. 25
Loew's Inc	50c		Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Nat Gas Co (Del)	20c		Dec.22	
Scott Paper	20c		Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Stand Oil of Ky	25c		Dec. 15	Nov. 30

Increased

Fresnillo Co	25c		Nov. 26	Nov. 23
Ham Watch Co	40c		Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Sonotone Corp	10c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Staley (AE) M Co	30c		Dec. 20	Dec. 10

Irregular

Natl Standard Co	25c	Jan.	3	Dec. 15
Robertson (H H) Co	37½c		Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Terre Haute Malleable & Mfg Corp	10c		Dec. 1	Nov. 21

Reduced

Elec Vacuum Cleaner Co Inc	50c		Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Famise Corp	1c		Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Pullman Co	25c		Dec. 15	Nov. 28

Resumed

Burkhart(F)MfgCo	50c		Nov. 25	Nov. 15
Clark Controller	25c		Dec. 1	Nov. 22
Calumet & Hecla	.25c		Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Continental Steel	$1		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Louisv & Nash	$1.50		Dec. 23	Nov. 29
Merck & Co	25c		Dec. 8	Nov. 28
St Louis, Rocky Mt & Pacific Co	25c		Dec. 10	Nov. 25

Regular

Abbott Laborator Do 4½% pf	40c	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 9
Atlantic Birm & Coast RR Co 5% pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 3
Atlantic Coast Line Co (Conn)	$2.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Amer Bad SS pf	$1		Dec. 21	Nov. 28
Briggs & Stratton	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
British Colum El Rwy CoLd5%pr pf	$1.50	S	Jan. 16	Jan. 6
Brown Oil Corp 5% cum pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Cdn W Nat Gas, Ltd H&PLd6%pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Catelli Food Products Ltd	25c		Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Do 5% pf	37c	S	Nov. 30	Nov. 22
Chesbrough Mfg	$1	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 25
Chicago Rivet & M	10c		Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Conn Lt & Pw Co	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Darling (L A) Co	15c		Nov. 25	Nov. 19
Dixie-Vor Class A	62½c		Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
DominTextile Ltd	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Empor Capewell Cp	25c		Jan. 3	Dec. 16
First Holdg Cp (Passadena,Cal)6%	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Gaylord Cont Corp	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Do pf	68¾c		Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Gen Fin Corp pf	30c	S	Nov. 25	Nov. 19
Ill Water Serv Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Inter Harvest Co	40c	Q	Jan. 16	Dec. 20
Int Safety Raz A	60s	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Kan Pw Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Kan Ut Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Loew's Inc	50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 13
Mayer (Oscar) & Co, Inc. 8% ptc pf	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Merck & Co pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Miss Ut Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Monsanto Chem Co	50c	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Mont Cottons, Ltd	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Morris Fin Co, A	$2.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Do B	50c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 9
National Casualty Co (Detroit)	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Nat Dairy Prod	20c		Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do pf A	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Nov. 29
Do pf B	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Nov. 29
Ohio Water Service Co	70c		Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Pollock's, Inc, 6% pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Rollins Hos Mills, convertible stock	$4		Dec. 16	Nov. 25
Scott Paper	40c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Scranton Lace Co	25c		Dec. 14	Dec. 1
Sonotone Corp pf	15c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
So Shore Util Assoc $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Staley (A E) Mfg Co $5	$1.25	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.50	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Stand Oil of Ky	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Tampa Gas Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Tex Gulf Sulphur	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Tex-New Mexico Util Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
United G&E Co (NJ) 5% pf	$2.50	S	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Va El Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Valley Mold & Ir Corp $5.50 pr pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Wash Water Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 25
West Jer & Seashore RR Co 6% spl gtd	$1.50	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

Group to Study Federal Relation To Power Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special committee has been appointed by the Twentieth Century Fund to make a nonpartisan appraisal of one of the most controversial issues of current times—the relation of government to the electric light and power industry, according to an announcement made by Evans Clark, the Fund's Executive Director.

J. Henry Scattergood, former Public Service Commissioner of Pennsylvania and a director of several corporations, has accepted the position of chairman of the committee. The other members are: William L. Batt, of Philadelphia, President, S. K. F. Industries; President, the International Management Congress; Director, United Gas Improvement Company; James C. Bonbright, of New York City, Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Trustee, New York State Power Auhtority; Larue Brown, of Boston, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States; counsel to municipalities in rate cases and to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission; Murray D. Lincoln, of Columbus, Ohio, Executive Secretary, Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Charles O. Rose, of Cincinnati, Ohio, former City Councilman; authority on city franchises; and Paul A. Schoellkopf, of Niagara Falls, New York, President, Niagara Falls Power Company.

Mr. Clark, in a letter to committee members outlining the scope of the project, said: "The purpose of the study would not be the mere exposure of evils which have been so often and so effectively exposed during the past few years, but the development of sound and constructive future policies. Limitation of time and funds would make impossible the collection of new statistics and information from primary sources. The existence of masses of such information as a result of various government investigations and the studies of official agencies would, in fact, make collection of new data unnecessary.

"What is needed for popular understanding of the issues involved," Mr. Clark said, "is a condensed but accurate picture of the present status of the industry (both public and private), of its geographic and financial organization, of its rate structure, investments, operating costs and ratios.

"Special emphasis should be placed upon: (1) Changes which have occurred during the past few years; (2) the relation between publicly and privately owned systems; (3) their comparative operating costs and their effects on each other; (4) recent developments in federal and state regulation of the industry."

Glenn L. Martin Co. Is Planning Stock Sale for Expansion

BALTIMORE (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, manufacturer of military and commercial airplanes, announced the contemplated sale to shareholders of additional stock below market cost.

The President of the Glenn L. Martin Company announced in a letter mailed to stockholders the Securities and Exchange Commission had been asked to approve the sale of

Commerce and Finance •

Trade Pact Gives Important Concessions to U. S. and Canada

• Business and Industry

Exports Balance Gain in 1938 Is Largest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The balance of international payments for the first half of 1938 showed for that period a greater increase in merchandise exports balance, compared with 1937, than for any other year since 1921, according to a report by the Department of Commerce.

The trend changed a merchandise import balance of $147,000,000 for the first half of 1937 into an export balance of $631,000,000 for the first half of this year, the report shows. As a result, there was shown for the first six months of 1938 "excess receipts of $602,000,000 from all trade and service transactions, including interest and dividends." There was a sharp reversal in the trend of gold receipts.

Gold Shipments

"During the first half of 1937, the report said, "net gold movements (including earmarking operations) into the United States aggregated $990,000,000, whereas the net inflow during the corresponding period of the current year amounted to only $151,000,000. On the other hand, net silver imports during the January-June period of 1938 amounted to $110,000,000, or more than four times the net inward movement during the first half of the preceding year.

"In sharp contrast with a net inflow of short-term banking funds, amounting to $722,000,000 during the first half of 1937, the reverse movement during the initial six months of 1938 resulted in a net outflow of $428,000,000. The net inflow of foreign funds into security transactions during the respective six-month periods was $231,000,000 and $53,000,000.

"A reduction in interest and dividend receipts by United States creditors was accounted for in large part by a decline in the return on so-called direct investments, and thus reflected the lower level of prices and business activity in foreign areas as compared with the first half of 1937.

"A decline in estimated 'interest and dividend' payments by United States debtors to investors abroad reflected the operation in this country of similar factors. The combined net result of such service transactions as tourist expenditures, freight and shipping items and remittances indicated no important changes during the first half of 1938 as compared with the January-June period of 1937, although there was a downward tendency present in both receipts and payments.

"The withdrawal of foreign-owned dollar balances, which featured the final quarter of 1937, continued during the first half of 1938. Short-term foreign liabilities of American banks declined from $1,730,000,000 on Dec. 29, 1937 to $1,357,000,000 on June 29, 1938. During the same period short-term foreign banking assets increased from $655,000,000 to $711,000,000.

Capital Movements

"In the case of capital movements resulting from security transactions, the inflow of funds during the first half of 1938 was virtually limited to the required purchases of outstanding foreign dollar bonds by foreign debtor entities for redemption purposes and for sinking fund account, whereas during the first half of 1937 the substantially larger net inflow included net foreign purchases of American securities of $152,000,000.

"The lower level of foreign purchases of American securities during the first six months of 1938 was probably influenced by the change in general business conditions as compared with the first half of 1937. In view of the relatively small net inflow of gold during the first half of 1938, it may be said that in effect the continued withdrawal of foreign-owned dollar balances was influenced by the dollar requirements for liquidating the obligations which arose from the usually large excess of merchandise exports over imports."

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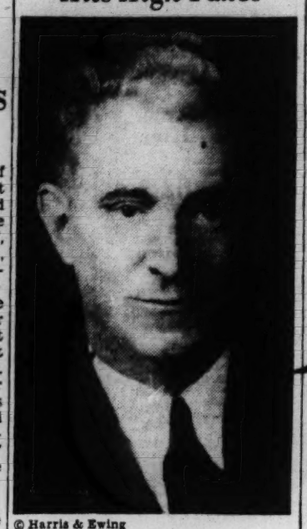
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Five Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21

Hits High Taxes



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E. C. Baltz

President of the United States Building and Loan League.

Tax Burden Seen Chief Barrier To Home Ownership

CHICAGO (AP)—E. C. Baltz of Washington, President of the United States Building and Loan League, said unless persons with incomes of less than $3,000 a year could own their own homes, the future of all private ownership was threatened.

He told the league's annual convention little progress could be made in selling home ownership, however, until taxing authorities had been persuaded "that the most fatal barrier to home ownership is the heavy contribution which owners have to make to the public revenues.

"Taxes are far more important as a deterrent than interest rates, length of loan terms, down payments or anything else which is looked upon as a possible barrier."

The league's Economic Policies Committee asserted that home loans of unduly long terms were a factor in holding house building costs at high levels.

This judgment will be incorporated in a report of the committee to be submitted to the annual league convention. Speaking for the committee, W. M. Brock of Dayton, Ohio, its chairman, said:

"It may be questioned whether 90 per cent loans with 25-year maturities are really in the public interest. Certainly by emphasizing purely the low monthly cost of the home they tend to take the public's sight from the total original cost and thus reduce some of the normal market competitive pressure on reductions in the cost of building, a type of reduction which certainly is in the public interest."

Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said he saw a definite need for co-ordination of the chartering of various kinds of financial institutions.

"Commercial banks, savings institutions, credit unions and other groups cannot be considered as separate entities," he told the convention. "They all are interdependent parts of the financial structure and must be so considered in the interest of sound financial policies. I know that our program could be much more effective with the cooperation of the chartering authorities of all financial institutions, and I am confident that the savings and loan associations would benefit immeasurably from such a program. . . ."

Improvement of the asset position, Mr. Crowley stated, must be a constant goal. Care must be taken in making new loans and after they are made current appraisals and frequent inspection of the property should be undertaken.

Swedish Wheat Crop Seen at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—According to reports published by Sweden's statistical office, this year's crop of wheat in Sweden will reach a new high record, being estimated at 690,000 tons as against 579,000 tons last year.

The crop of winter rye may be some 10,000 tons smaller, being reduced from 399,000 to 390,000 tons.

The hay harvest is estimated at 5,950,000 tons, or about 100,000 tons less than in 1937.

Woolley Quits as Head Of American Radiator

NEW YORK (AP) — The resignation of Clarence M. Woolley as President and Chairman of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation is announced.

He is succeeded by Henry M. Reed, President of the subsidiary, Standard Sanitary. Rolland J. Hamilton continues as President of American Radiator Company a subsidiary, and as Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the parent company.

Mr. Wooley had been 50 years with the company or its predecessors.

Republic Steel's Bonds Called for Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. has called for redemption of all its outstanding series "A" general mortgage convertible 4½ per cent bonds, it was announced.

The bonds were not due until 1950. Latest figures show $1,408,000 of the bonds outstanding.

In the bond market the issue dropped from $1,250 per $1,000 bond to $1,070 in light dealings. On Thursday the price had a sharp run-up from $1,170.

Concessions by U. S., Canada Under New Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some of the more important concessions made to the United States on its exports to Canada under the new trade treaty: were

Agricultural products:

Live Hogs: Reduced from 1¼ cents to 1 cent a pound.

Beef and Veal: Six cents to 4 cents a pound.

Pork: 2½ to 1¼ cents.

Poultry and Game: 17½ per cent ad valorem to 15 per cent.

Eggs in Shell: 10 cents to 5 cents per dozen.

Indian Corn: 20 cents to 10 cents per bushel.

Oats: Nine cents to 8 cents per bushel.

Potatoes: From Aug. 1 to June 15, inclusive, duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds eliminated. From June 16 to July 31, inclusive, 75 cents to 37½ cents.

On Vegetables, Fruits

Fresh vegetables: from 15 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent except whitloof or endive, which are made duty free.

Fresh fruits except grapes and apples: 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Apples: unchanged at 15 per cent.

Grapes: 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound.

Miscellaneous:

Cigarettes: 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Whiskey: $10 to $6 per imperial gallon.

Photographic paper and films: 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

Wrapping paper: 30 per cent to 25 per cent.

Soap and preperations, not including toilet soap: 29¼ per cent to 25 per cent.

Building and paving brick: 20 per cent to 15 per cent.

Bathtubs, basins, lavoratories, etc.: 35 per cent to 27½ per cent.

Watch cases and parts: 35 to 32½ per cent.

Cold rolled, drawn, reeled, turned or ground steel: 25 to 20 per cent.

Fittings and couplings of iron or steel: 27½ to 25 per cent.

Ore and rock crushers: 20 to 17½ per cent.

Typewriters and parts: 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

Office machines: 20 to 12½ per cent.

Electric refrigerators: 30 to 25 per cent.

On Machinery, Lumber

Miscellaneous machinery not of a kind made in Canada: 20 to 10 per cent.

Ball and roller bearings: 27½ to 17½ per cent.

Aircraft complete, not including engines, 22½ to 15 per cent; aircraft engines and parts, 22½ to 17½ per cent.

Electric light fixtures and appliances: 30 to 27½ per cent.

Electric motors and parts: 30 to 25 per cent.

Miscellaneous tools not made in Canada for use in machines: 25 per cent to 10 per cent.

Dressed lumber tongued and grooved: 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Shingles of cedar, creosoted, vulcanized, or otherwise treated: 20 per cent duty removed.

Wooden furniture: 33¾ per cent to 32½ per cent.

Socks and stockings other than wool: 32½ to 20 per cent.

Boots, shoes, slippers and insoles except canvas with rubber soles: 35 to 30 per cent.

Rubber tires: 30 to 25 per cent.

Jewelry: 37½ to 35 per cent.

Fertilizers: 7½ to 5 per cent.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Concessions made by the United States on imports from Canada in the trade agreement signed Thursday included:

Packaged salt: duty reduced from 11 cents to 7 cents per 100 pounds; bulk salt from 7 to 4 cents per hundred.

Fire brick: reduced from 15 to 12½ per cent ad valorem.

Cement: 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Ferrosilicon of eight to 30 per cent silicon content: 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound.

Cast iron products in advanced processed condition but unfinished: 20 per cent to 10 p. c. ad valorem.

Aluminum, aluminum scrap and alloys, crude: 4 cents to 3 cents per pound.

Nickel and alloys in pigs or ingots: 3 cents to 2½ cents per pound.

Zinc: 1¾ to 12-5 cents per pound.

Maple sugar: 4 cents to 3 cents per pound. Maple syrup, 4 to 2 cents per pound.

Swine: 2 cents to 1 cent per pound.

Pork, fresh or chilled: 2½ to 1¼ cents per pound.

Horses: valued at not more than $150 per head. From $20 to $15 per head: valued at more than $150 per head, 20 per cent to 17½ per cent.

Barley, hulled or unhulled: 20 to 15 cents per bushel.

Bran, shorts, byproduct feeds: 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

Red clover seed: 5 cents to 4 cents per pound.

Newsprint: continued on free list.

White or Irish potatoes, other than seed potatoes when entered for consumption from March 1 to November 30, 75 to 37½ cents per 100 pounds; for consumption from December 1 to end of February, 75 to 60 cents per 100 pounds.

Hay: $3 per short ton to $2.50.

Salmon, fresh or frozen: 1½ cents to 1 cent per pound.

Fresh mackerel, 2 to 1 cent per pound; frozen mackerel, 2 to 1½ cents per pound.

Silver or black fox furs: 50 per cent to 37½ per cent.

Evergreen Christmas trees: 10 to 5 per cent.

Bell Asks Shippers Unite to Keep Roads Out of U. S. Hands

NEW YORK (AP)—Warning Federal control or ownership may be necessary unless railroads get immediate relief, James F. Bell, Chairman of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, urged shippers to unite in an effort to restore the carriers to profitable operation.

In a speech before the National Industrial Traffic League, he said getting the railroads back on their feet financially may mean paying temporarily higher shipping rates.

"I believe," he said, "that the long-time solution of the entire transportation problem is rather in lower than in higher rates. It very frequently happens, however, that in obtaining our objectives we have to take preliminary steps that seem to point in the opposite direction."

Once the carriers are operating profitably again, he suggested, the industry could tackle the elimination of duplicate transportation facilities and other long-range problems.

Competition with motor and water carriers, he held, should be equalized "either directly through granting higher rates to the railroads, or indirectly, by giving them the same subsidy advantages as their competitors."

He proposed that representatives of leading shipping groups get together and formulate a program to tide the carriers over their crisis and bring them back to profitable operation.

Mr. Bell heads the nation's largest flour milling combine, with mills and distribution units in many cities, mainly in the middle west and northwest.

Monsanto Chemical Co. Net Off Substantially From '37

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Net income of the Monsanto Chemical Company and subsidiaries for the first nine months of 1938 was $1,956,087, equivalent to $1.36 per common share, President Edgar M. Queeny reported. This compared with $3,955,259, equivalent to $3.55 a share, in the like period of 1937.

In his quarterly statement, Mr Queeny said gradual improvement was being shown in all divisions of the company, with the plastics division particularly operating on a much more satisfactory basis because of the upturn in requirements of the automotive, radio and other plastics-consuming industries.

Benefit to Canada And U. S. Seen In Tariff Reductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tariff concessions affecting commerce in paper and allied product with an estimated value exceeding $18,000,000 appeared in the trade agreements with Canada and Great Britain.

The Canadian agreement, superseding that of 1936, again placed American newspapers and magazines on Canada's duty-free list. In addition, it removed the Dominion's 3 per cent excise tax on American periodicals.

The department said Canada made concessions on pulp, paper and printed matter which it imported last year to a value of $14,500,000. The Dominion's imports of American newspapers and other periodicals increased from $2,600,000 in 1935 to $5,900,000 last year.

Advertising and similar printed matter, dutiable under the 1936 agreement at 12½ cents a pound but not less than 27½ per cent ad valorem, goes on Canada's free list when shipped in individual packages valued at not more than $1.

The agreement also reduced Canadian duties on labels, tags, tickets and commercial forms, photographs, engraving and maps, photographic paper and films, paper board and allied products, ruled, boxed and pad papers, and wood pulp.

In return, the United States continued newsprint and wood pulp on the free list, and reduced duties on a few specific items. These included uncoated book and printing paper, on which the rate was lowered from ¼ per cent; and hanging paper (basic material for wall paper), reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent ad valorem.

There was a 50 per cent reduction also on tissue paper valued at not more than 15 cents a pound; and on crepe paper valued at not more than 12½ cents a pound from 6 cents a pound plus 15 per cent to 3 cents a pound plus 7½ per cent. The duty on tourist literature from Canada was reduced 50 per cent also.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By R. E. Bird

London

The distinction between one Parliamentary session and the next is one of form rather than substance. In the week ended Nov. 5, the old session ended with an inquest on the deficiencies (or, to use the official euphemism, the "gaps") in Britain's defences, as revealed by the crisis. There were startling ministerial confessions, but there was no suggestion of any substantial speed-up in rearmament.

The existing program is to be continued, and perhaps augmented at certain points, particularly in the air.

But a whole-hogging arms drive—which would have involved control of supply, control of the capital market, and control of profits and dividends—has not been officially contemplated.

Voluntary System

For the time being, the Government is placing reliance upon the voluntary system, just as it is placing reliance upon the success of the policy of appeasement. Even a Minister of Supply, whose task of allotting priorities between defence work and general industry, and preventing overlapping and disorder could, in the judgment of many observers, be successful without compulsion on totalitarian lines, has been turned down.

On the Stock Exchange, the reaction to this news has been immediate, though not spectacular. British Government stocks have firmed up, and War Loan is almost back to par, thus putting long-term Government credit on a 3½ per cent basis. The market's defence borrowing requirements are raised from, say, £110,000,000 this year, to £150,000,000 in future, the burden would not be too great. It is no small amount to find, but it is appreciably lower than the average investor feared during the Munich aftermath.

The journeyings of Dr. Funk, immediately after the Munich agreement, to the capitals of South-Eastern Europe have been followed with no little concern in Britain. It would be quite wrong to exaggerate the consequences of the German trade drive in these markets for British export trade.

Germany has not made great progress in the markets of Western Europe, and has lost ground to Britain in the Baltic countries. And the big gains she has recorded in Central and South-Eastern Europe have not been wholly at this country's expense. Indeed, these countries account for no more than 3 per cent of Britain's total trade. And many of the Central European countries, though they belong naturally within the German trade orbit, have become increasingly suspicious of a bilateral trading system whereby they receive good prices for their agricultural products and materials, but can only utilize the proceeds to obtain huge consignments of typewriters, optical instruments, and mouth-organs.

Germany in South America

But there are important British markets which have already felt the influence of German trade policy. Brazil, Chile and Peru are instances where Germany has substantially increased her trade, at Britain's expense. With the example of Central Europe before them, many British observers fear an extension of the German trade drive in world markets.

It is symptomatic of this fear that even The Economist (whose free trade principles are set down in a quotation from Adam Smith which appears on the title-page to its quarterly volumes) has examined the possibilities of meeting competition based on export subsidies and exchange control. These include subsidies, anti-dumping conventions, payments agreements, and bulk buying arrangements. It looks at these expedients with the same revulsion with which it regards anti-aircraft guns, balloon barrages and gas masks. But (it asks) in the commercial field even less than the military, can we afford to be pacifists?

Bank of England

Last week's Bank of England return revealed some points of particular interest. First, there was a rise of £6,200,000 in discounts and advances, which is generally regarded as an indication that the Czech Government have begun to draw against their £10,000,000 credit, which will fall due for ratification by Parliament in the new session. Secondly, notes in circulation have fallen from £505,800,000 to £483,900,000 during the past month—obviously owing to the return of notes drawn during the crisis. Meanwhile, there are two associated factors which are probably receiving the attention of the authorities. The first is the replenishment of the Exchange Equalization Account's gold resources, and the second the usual seasonal measures for expanding the supply of Christmas currency.

It is estimated that the Exchange Account may have lost something like £170,000,000 of gold since last March, when the holdings were officially given at almost £300,000,000. A balance of £130,000,000, it is suggested, might well be replenished by the Bank of England, which received £65,000,000 gold from the Fund (reckoned at parity price price of 84s. 10½d. per fine ounce) in December, 1936.

When the transfer was made to the Bank, the fiduciary note issue was reduced from £260,000,000 to £200,000,000. At this season of the year, however, the latter is increased temporarily—last year, an increase of £20,000,000 was made on Nov. 16, and it remained effective until Jan. 19, 1938.

It is suggested, therefore, that the authorities might well kill two necessary birds with one stone: first, to re-establish the Exchange Fund's gold holdings, by a transfer of, say, £60,000,000 of gold (taken at old parity) from the Bank; and secondly, by raising the fiduciary note issue by £80,000,000 to cover this operation and also the expanded currency requirements of the public during the Christmas season.

Railroads in Slump

A general impression is abroad that British industrial activity, though considerably lower than a year ago, has been much steadier during the past few months. One industry, however, remains acutely depressed.

This is the British railway industry, which last week made the headlines by recording a drop in weekly takings of £254,000. For the 43 weeks of the current year to date, total takings for the four lines are down £5,021,000, and by far the biggest fall is recorded in general merchandise receipts (other than coal and coke) which are £3,868,000 lower. These figures are worse than they seem, moreover, since for the first nine months of the year the companies had the benefit of the flat increase of 5 per cent in charges which took effect in October, 1937.

The Southern, which concentrates on intensive electric passenger services, has fared best, but the two lines serving the major industrial areas—London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern—show traffic losses amounting to £1,429,000 and £1,089,000 respectively for the 17 weeks since the end of June. It is evident that the highly remunerative traffic is still slipping from the companies' figures.

Road transport, despite the legislative restrictions of recent years, is competing with increasing success for such traffic as machinery, and finished manufactures for both home and export markets.

Rise of Rubber Export Quotas Keeps Up With World Demand

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Action of the International Rubber Regulation Committee in raising the permissible rubber export quota from its present 45 per cent to 50 per cent for the first quarter of next year seems to have hit the speculative trade here a bit of a jolt. Rubber sold off quite sharply the first day and didn't do so well on the second. On Thursday it was off about 15 points to about 16.15 cents, which is about where it was at the end of the summer. After the sharp rise from about 10½ cents in early June to 17½ cents in August, rubber's price has roughly levelled off, like most other commodities.

Of course interpretation of these figures depends entirely on the unknown factor of coming world consumption. American consumption is now rising rapidly, and world consumption is at least holding its own. The question is whether the current rate of increase will continue.

Joker in Export Quota

The joker in the increased "allowable export quota" of rubber is that it goes in effect on top of an increase in the base quota of about 13 per cent. When the international rubber agreement was renewed this year to run another five-year period to 1943, some of the ticklish political issues between the different producing areas were resolved by the process of setting up an expanding base quota over the years. The biggest expansion occurs between this year and next.

Taking all factors into account, the total available world rubber shipments during the first quarter of 1939 will be about 72,000 tons. This consists of 61,000 tons from the full quota signatory areas, about 8,500 tons from Siam and French Indo-China, which have jealously preserved certain special rights, and about 2,000 tons from the outsider countries, principally of wild rubber from Brazil.

Against this monthly 72,000 tons available exports, world rubber takings will certainly reach 80,000 tons per month, barring a sudden business debacle, and they may easily exceed this total. Thus there will be a drain on the present world rubber inventories of at least 8,000 tons a month. And while inventories are falling, prices usually are rising, or else consolidating gains preparatory to a rise.

It is round this consumption estimate of 80,000 tons, however, that the question marks revolve. Speaking very roughly, the United States does about half the world's consuming of rubber, or as much as all the rest of the world.

Record Consumption in 1937

During the prosperous days of 1937, American consumption, stimulated by the boom in automobile output, rose to the unprecedented average of 50,000 tons a month for the first nine months of last year. Then, in the depression, it fell off to a low of about 27,000 tons—a decline almost as precipitate as the I. R. R. C.'s slashing of the export quota from 90 per cent in the last half of 1937 down to 45 per cent in the last half of 1938.

As principal factor in this decline, original equipment tire shipments in the first half of this year were down between 55 and 60 per cent from the same period of 1937, and replacement tire shipments were down about 45 per cent. Actual conversion of rubber into tires presumably fell off even further for the tire companies made some of their shipments out of inventory, which they lightened.

Since late spring, however, rubber consumption here has picked up smartly. In October it passed the 40,000-ton mark for the first time in 13 months. And in October the present lively revival in automobile output had hardly got under way. September car output was hardly 250,000 cars but some estimates are putting fourth-quarter output as high as 1,000,000 cars, or about 25 per cent above the September rate. The assumption is therefore possible that American rubber consumption will reach the 50,000-ton level by the turn of the year, and unless the current business upswing falters and fails, will continue at that level through the first quarter of 1939.

Use Sags in 3rd Quarter

Rubber consumption outside the United States ran about 45,000 tons a month during 1937, but it sagged, like American consumption, during 1938. However, it did not sag as much. For the third quarter of this year it averaged about 37,000 tons monthly, but it was down to 34,000 tons in August. It seems, therefore, fairly safe to assume 35,000 tons as the monthly consumption outside the United States during the first quarter of 1939 as a reasonable minimum.

This means that total world consumption might reach as high as 90,000 tons a month during the quarter when available exports will be about 72,000 tons, This means a reduction in world stocks of about 18,000 tons a month.

World stocks are now around 600,000 tons, or about eight months' supply at present consuming rates of 75,000 tons per month. They should be down to 550,000 tons by the end of the year. This is only a shade over six months' supply at the 90,000-ton per month consumption rate, or about seven months' supply at the 80,000-ton rate.

World rubber inventories, despite the close control system, have varied from a shade over five months' supply at the squeeze peak in the spring of 1937, when rubber tipped 27 cents, up to 9½ months' supply last April, when rubber dropped to about 10½ cents. The last time inventories were around six-seven months' supply the price was around its present levels, but at that time inventories were on the increase, with production outrunning consumption.

Tardiness Criticized

There has been considerable criticism of the International Rubber Regulation Committee for tardiness in adjusting export quotas to world rubber use. Thus, for example, after the sharp squeeze in rubber prices in the spring of 1937, but the export quota was not raised to 90 per cent until the second half of 1937. By that time rubber had sagged to 15 cents, and the heavy quota increase came just in time to drive it on down to 10½ cents in the spring of 1938.

However, a chart of the changes made by the I. R. R. C. since 1934 in its allowable export quota shows that it is much more given to radical changes than it used to be. It took a year and a half, from early 1934 to late 1936, to drop its allowable from 100 per cent down to 60 per cent. Within a year, however, it has raised it back to 90 per cent, and within another half year it had dropped it to 45 per rent.

It has become less prone to timid changes of a mere 5 per cent such as that made this week. This probably means that if rubber prices run away this fall, the I. R. R. C. will not stint to jump the quota sharply for the second quarter. And this makes it safer to assume stability in rubber prices than it was to assume stability a year or two ago.

There is a sort of growing tradition or implicit understanding between producers and consumers that a price of between 16 and 18 cents is a fair price for rubber. Just why this particular figure was chosen is not easily explained. But it looks as though the I. R. R. C. might in the future be not only prompter but sharper in its adjustments of supply to demand in order to hold this price at this level.

Bond Maturities Total $19,305,400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during December will total $19,305,400, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 60 of which 4 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follow:

Dec. 1	
Penna. R. R. Eq. "G" 2¾s	$1,228,000
Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr. "F" 5s.	2,100,000
Western Pacific R. R. Trustees Ctfs. 2¾s.	6,400,000
Dec. 10	
Griggs Invest. Trust, Inc. 10% Partic. Stfs.	2,000,000

November maturities amounted to $21,786,400 and the 64 issues and portions of issues falling due in January total $79,421,000.

Yield on $25,000,000 Canadian Bills .693 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—The Bank of Canada announced on behalf of the Minister of Finance that tenders had been accepted for $25,000,000 Dominion of Canada Treasury bills due Feb. 15, 1939.

The average discount price of the accepted bids was $99.82552, and the average yield was .693 per cent.

Utility Omits Dividends

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Long Island Lighting Co. have voted to omit dividends due at this time on its 6 and 7 per cent preferred stocks to conserve working capital and because of the heavy damage and loss of revenue suffered in the hurricane which swept through its territory in September. At the end of 1937 the company cut dividends on both classes of stock in half but maintained that rate through the third quarter.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 279, Chicago

ANTIQUES

THOUSANDS OF PIECES OLD GLASS. General line antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp. MRS. DON HOOVER, 505 North 8th Street, Quincy, Ill.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

REAL ESTATE

POTTER & CO., RENTALS and SALES. Pauline Holden, Florence T. Allen, 401 N. Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, California, OXford 5154

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA., Flora Villa—Delightfully cool, large rooms, comfortably furnished; near First Church. MRS. FLORENCE BURNER, 219 N. E. 20th Street.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., FENWAY—Attractive 1 and alcove-2-3 rm. suites, free refrig., large recep. halls, elevators, comfortable and warm, $45 to $85. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319. GEORGE A. GILES AND SON, KIR. 2345, Realtor.

CAMBRIDGE—1-2-3-4 rm. suites, fireplaces, free refrig., ample closets, pleasantly and conveniently situated; restricted tenancy, $40-$70. George A. Giles and Son. KIR. 2345, Realtor.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms, Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.

3 rooms and kitchenette, furnished, in exclusive apt. hotel; attractive and comfortable; references required. Available for 4 winter months only. Tel. Mrs Nelson Brown, Lon. 5785

MIAMI, Fla.—Desirable efficiencies and bedroom apts., near Biscayne Boulevard. De Marlan Apartments, 2336 N. E. 2nd Court.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—6 rooms; completely furnished; location central, near ocean; adults. 246 Brazilian; P. O. Box 29.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATLANTA, Ga., 3632 Peachtree Road—6-room apt. in 6-family unit; homelike environment Cherokee 2932.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, 3-room unfurnished apt., country; consider farm; commuting N. Y. C.; maximum $30 mo. HALLETT, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize or enlarge your property; 18 years' experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN, 33 West 42nd., N. Y. C. PE. 6-7362.

Retail Business Shows Fair Gain Over Last Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Advent of colder weather following the early November "hot wave" helped to lift the volume of retail trade substantially during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet reported in their weekly business review.

Lower temperatures, it was noted, "brought gratifying results to departments that had been hardest hit in recent weeks.

"As national fur week was coincident with the wintry weather, numerous stores reported gains in this line of as much as 30 to 50 per cent over the previous week.

Men's wear experienced the first substantial upturn in sales in two months; overcoats, gloves, mufflers and heavy underwear all sold in large quantities.

"Women's dress divisions lagged again, but coat departments were busier and accessories continued prominent. In notions, floral and bow hair-ornaments were especially popular. Formal introduction of 1939 automobiles revealed active buyer interest, with actual sales booked running well ahead of last year.

"Many stores opened gift departments, launching the Christmas season a week earlier than usual. Emphasis was on toys, sports apparel, lingerie, and electrical appliances. Initial sales were good and merchants anticipated one of the best seasons in recent years for some lines. Although the preceding week was a hard one to beat because of special sales on the holiday, most of the leading cities reported an increase in trade.

"Middle West centers reported year-to-year comparisons ranging from 12 per cent above to 15 per cent below, with the average down 3 to 10 per cent. For the South, the margin under last year was trimmed to 2 to 4 per cent. Some merchants in the Southwest reported buying more active than at any time this fall; over the entire district, sales were 1 to 3 per cent better than in the corresponding week of 1937. Northwest comparisons were less favorable than last week, dropping below a year ago by 4 to 6 per cent. Most cities on the Pacific Coast showed a slight improvement over last year, but the average was still under by 3 to 8 per cent.

"Although the preceding week was a hard one to beat because of special sales on the holiday, most of the leading cities reported an increase in trade.

"Estimated volume for the country as a whole was 2 to 5 per cent above the previous week and no more than 1 to 6 per cent below last year.

"Mail orders received in wholesale markets were heavier for seasonal as well as for holiday merchandise. Buyers who had been doing little more than sampling goods for Christmas sales increased the size of their orders on individual lines, at the same time covering a wider variety of merchandise."

Local Classified

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 0172
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

HELP WANTED

EASTERN metropolitan daily newspaper requires the services of a cartoonist capable of taking over the responsibility for ideas and drawing of a non-syndicated juvenile comic strip already successfully established; modest salary; good opportunity; state age and religion. Write Box X-95, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED cook, Protestant or Christian Scientist, to fill place in country home near Washington, D. C.; household of ten; delicious and refined cooking necessary. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, Mass. — Warm, comfortable room, with or without private bath; piazza; loving care. Longwood 9024.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG Englishman, 32 years, living London, seeks representation useful goods for American or Canadian manufacturer; ten years' selling experience; salary and commission basis only considered. Box W-1217, BCM/CSM, London.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. REEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

AMELIA H. SMITH will welcome to the Edgell Rest people desiring rest and a wholesome table. Address MRS. AMELIA HAYES SMITH, 248 Edgell Road, Framingham Center, Mass. Tel. Fram. 5681.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Journey's End; exclusive year round restful tourist home for Christian Scientists. 224 Lucerne Circle.

PIANOS FOR SALE

Christmas will soon be here. See the new Baldwin Acrosonic Piano, $360. It's the finest gift. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston St., Boston

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 8766 or Center Newton 1074

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WILL EXCHANGE all or part 21 lots near Pelham Parkway, Bronx, N. Y., for Los Angeles County property. FRIEDMAN, 615 N. Hayworth, Los Angeles

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MORTGAGES—Paid up or Defaulted. Purchased for Cash. Also Refinanced. Farms and Estates Bought and Sold. LEON HELLER, 67 West 44th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

BOSTON 26-32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin. KENmore 1374

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Connecting and single rooms, sunny; private bath; home cooking; reasonable rates; suitable for elderly people. TRO. 7830.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WASH., D. C.—Room and board wanted by retired naval officer attending school. Box 80, 1293 National Press Building.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 286 Commonwealth Ave.—Newly decorated, newly furnished, small and large rooms; beautiful home; semi or private bath. COM. 7677.

BOSTON, 24 Marlboro St., near Garden—Large, lovely front rooms, newly furnished; hot water heat; quiet, homelike. COM. 9041.

BOSTON, 210 Huntington, S. 3—Opposite church park; ffront, newly furnished room, $6; well heated, continuous hot water; no other roomers.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

BOSTON, 100 Gainsboro, S. 3—Warm, comfortable, homelike rooms, near bath; centrally located, near The Mother Church. Com. 8687.

BOSTON, MASS., 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large room, second floor; two rooms, third floor; running water. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro Street—Rooms, single or double, in well-kept house; grill if desired; bath on each floor. CIR. 0761.

BROOKLINE, Mass., 299 Tappan St., S. 1—Large attractive room; private family; business woman preferred; beautiful location; kitchen privileges. $6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Well-appointed studio room, bath, shower; private home; ideal for business person; breakfast optional. KIR. 2653.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nr. Harvard Sq.—Large sunny room in small home; cheerful atmosphere; parking; breakfasts; convenient to transportation. Trowbridge 4239.

HOLLIS, L. I., N. Y., 2909 204th Street—Large room; reasonable; garage optional, $1; 30 min. 8th Ave. Subway. 5-0753-J.

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas Modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 29 St.; tel. 3-9300.

MIAMI, FLA.—Comfortably furnished; located 2 blocks from Christian Science Church. MRS. L. ROMAINE, 85 N. E. 19th Terrace.

N. Y. C., 215 West 101st (9-A)—New, comfortable, sunny corner studios, adjoining bath, spacious mirrored closets, nicely furnished home.

N. Y. C. (West 96th St.)—Desirable sunny room, $8; smaller $6; bath, elevator; lady. Phone RI 9-8464.

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CHAUFFEUR, private, long experienced, best references, wants position Boston or suburbs. Tel. Com. 8773 (Boston).

GENTLEMAN, furniture sales experience, best firms, offers services any employment where loyalty, integrity, intelligence are requisite. Write Box H-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOTEL manager, experience in first-class hotels, resort and commercial; single, age 40; immediately available. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

FRENCH Governess: music, sports, languages, primary English studies, or companion ladies' maid to young ladies. Box 25, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG WOMAN experienced cutting and sewing slipcovers, draperies, would like contact with decorators; dependable. Com. 0579 (Boston).

YOUNG woman, care of children or elderly person; will travel; highly recommended. Box A-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STORES TO LET

STORE for rent; possession Nov. 1, 1938. Apply A. E. Buck, 75 Hiawatha St., St. Thomas, Ont.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A., B. D., S. T. M. Writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, and "BIBLE FACTS" in this paper, announces another of his Bible Lecture Courses to be given in NEW YORK, Thursday evenings, Dec. 1st-29th (5 two-hour meetings). Write 401 W. 118, New York City. Phone UN. 4-6318 (Preferably 8-10 A. M.).

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(Continued)

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Visit Our New Second Floor for Big Values
39 WEST CHURCH STREET

Pittsburgh Paint Products
Brushes—Mirrors—Storefronts
Orange Plate Glass Co., Inc.
116-120 W. Robinson St. Ph. 9752

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

Florence Beauty Shop

84 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equalled for Beauty and Permanence

We guarantee satisfaction. Marinella cosmetics on sale.

VENABLE BEAUTY SHOP 35 East Concord

The Complete Food Store
TUTHILL'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
470 North Orange Ave. Phone 6189

Have your work done here —we share our profits with you
Williams Garage
West Pine at Railroad Phone 5531

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
PURCELL COMPANY
CLOTHING—FURNITURE
"We Clothe the Family"
"We Furnish the Home"
SANFORD—ORLANDO—HAINES CITY
315 W. CHURCH

SARASOTA

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

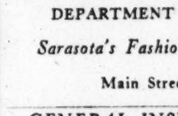
GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc. Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS
419 Main Street Phone 2707

THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Radios Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
Electric Contracting

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11TH ST. Telephone 7157

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

MAC'S FOOD SHOP

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
Pineapple Ave.—Halton Bldg. Phone 3290

Moderne Beauty Shop
Expert service in every department of Beauty Culture. Beginning our fifth advertising season in the Monitor. We express our sincere gratitude for your good will and generous patronage.
213 Main Street Tel. 6546

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
609-609 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes

201 E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr.

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVES
Dot's Beauty Shoppe
Welcomes You to Tampa
1605 SNOW AVE. Phone H 3538

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Reopening for the Season Thanksgiving Day
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER 75c
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food Harmonious Surroundings

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6234
West Palm Beach, Florida

A leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shingle Shack Coffee Shop
409 North Olive Avenue
Delicious Home-Cooked Food
ANN BURGUN, *Manager*

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
"Where the Best Costs Less"
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase assists in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Good
COAL
•
Call
JELLICO COAL CO.
Main 4100

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstocks INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE
Prompt Delivery

Gill's Bread and Banby Bread

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

M. C. PITTMAN ROOFING CO.
Bird's Composition Shingles and Built-Up Roofs
Full Line of Composition Roofing Paints and Varnishes
559 Mulberry Street Phone 1783

"Macks Shoe Shop"
Next to Cash and Carry
Phone 410 4616 Second St.

IRBY BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
Plumbing and Heating
Repairing a Specialty
Phone 4571 569 Mulberry St.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 816.
Matrix and Flor-sheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

Quality Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
The Jones Co.
Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft
13 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Ivey's 1936
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Groves Printing Company
Special Christmas Offering
Gift Cards Catalogues
Linen Markers Seals
Stationery Rubber Stamps
Phone 468 25 N. Lexington Ave.

CHARLOTTE

ONE *of the* CAROLINAS' *Predominating Department Stores*
IVEY'S
Telephone 3-2121

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

CALL
JOHNSON'S
For Dependable
COAL
Dial 3-2187

GREENSBORO

PET DAIRY
Grade "A"
Pasteurized Milk
Pet Ice Cream
DIAL 6131

European Local Classified

POST WANTED

PERMANENT position wanted by hotel employee; man, Swiss, 31 years; German, French, English; best references. Write: F. D., c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 16 Rue Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
BOOTS MENDED
Godthaabsvej 17. Tel. Goth. 8117
Moderate Prices. Goods Delivered.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG
Bonefaas
Batavia Bandoeng
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM
VERWEEGEN & KOK
(LEATHER GOODS)
Kalverstraat 86-90
Reisartikelen
Lederwaren
Plaids—Voetzakken

(Bookbinding)
EEN APART CADEAUTJE VOOR SINT NICOLAAS OF KERSTMIS EEN BOEKBAND OF FOTO-ALBUM
van Elisabeth Menalda
KUNSTBOEKBINDSTER
Valeriusstraat 113b (Z) Tel. 92626

KINDER-FOTOGRAFIE
(Children—Photography)
H. J. VAN DUUREN
Bekroond met Zilv. Med. H. K. H. Prinses Juliana
Frans van Mierisstraat 116. Tel. 91944
Alleen volgens afspraak

D. STROOMENBERGH Jr.
(Garden Architect)
Tuin — Architect
Aanleg en onderhoud van Tuinen
Adviezen—Begrootingen—Ontwerpen.
Henrick de Keyserplein 14—Z. Tel. 21121

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit trade)
C. H. HEERDING & ZOON N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wilde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel 33732

WILLEM SLOOT
— ETSEN —
— SCHILDERSTUKKEN —
— ENCADREMENTEN —
P. C. Hooftstraat 128 Tel. 23953

O. A. G. KAUFFMANN
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
Geen Filialen
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

BOEKHANDEL JOH. GERNER
((Bookseller)
Voorradig: Cornish—St. Paul from the Trenches, Bibles, Calendar—Pictures
Overtoom 340 K. du Jardinstraat 79
Tel. 80147 Tel. 21775

SEE NEXT PAGE

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM (Continued)

Firma P. J. RICHTER & ZOON
P. C. HOOFSTRAAT 121 TEL. 21184
His Masters Voice, Columbia, en alle andere merken
Gramophones en Records
Christian Science Hymns

(Confectionery)
SINT NICOLAAS! KERSTMIS!
Banket—Speculaas—Borstplatt
Kerstkransen—Kerstlaarden
alle soorten *Gebak—Schotels*
Verzuimt niet Uw bestelling bijtijds op te geven.
Banketbakkerij A. DIJKSTRA
AMSTELLAAN 5 (Z) Tel. 91461

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837

ROTTERDAM

Miss K. Roest, Rotterdam West
Schiedamsche Weg 204.b.
Nuttige Geschenken voor St. Nicolaas en Kerstmis
Huishoudlinnen—Tricotages—Kousen
Baby artikelen—Handschoenen
Agentesse voor den Haag en omstreken
MRS. PEETERS—Dunckerstraat 13
DRAPERS

THE HAGUE

G. van TOL
Gediplomeerd Schoenmaker.
Shoemaker
MAAT SCHOENMAKER
REPARATIEN
Anna van Buerenstraat, 81
Telefoon 77 23 61

CO-OP Society
"EIGEN HULP"
Noordwal 107, 's-Gravenhage
Telefoon 33.41.30 (3 Lynen)
Aardappelen en bestellen
Wales Antraciet
"Eigen Hulp" bellen: 33.41.30
Potatoes and Welsh Anthracite

Sint-Nicolaas en Kerstmis Geschenken
Baby Kleertjes—Huishoudlinnen
Dames wollen ondergoed
Handschoenen, Sjawls, Kousen
Mevr.: v. d. KAMP
Vlierboomstr: 495 Tel. 339547

Upholstery—Furnishing
BEHANGERY—STOFFEERDERY
VERHUIZINGEN—REMOVALS
A. BYLAND, Tel. 33 23 23
Obrechtstraat 27

St. Nic. Surprises Voor Heren
Dassen, Sjaals, Handschoenen, Hoeden, Jassen, Coin du feu's.
RINGENOLDUS L. v. Meerdery. 494a
Den Haag. Tel. 330579
(Men's Wear)

BRANDSTOFFENHANDEL
A. H. de ROO
Fahrenheitstraat 253
Telefoon 33 71 17 Giro 37 385

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?
BREURE OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**

Fa. L. MORGENSTERN
Voor St. Nic. en Kerstmis Geschenken
Bloemenmagazyn. Flowershop.
Bankastr. 48 Hoek Soendastr. Tel. 552441

J. WESTERBEEK
Confectioner—Banketbakker—Kok
Voor St-Nic. en Kerstmis Geschenken
Fred. Hendriklaan 133. Tel. 55 12 04
L. van Meerdervoort 118. Tel. 33 60 42

NORWAY

OSLO

S. KRISTENSEN
WATCHMAKER
Lilletorvet 1. Telphone 10352
Clocks, Watches, Repairs

THV. MARTHINSEN
Karl Johans gate 19
JEWELLER, GOLDSMITH
Souvenirs, Beautiful Enamelware

A/S Skotöimagasinet
"SOLID"
Grensen 5-7
Everything in Shoes

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

BRAUNS
Lagersons SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Gillberg's
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

Välj Eder sko hos oss—en av Stockholms mest välsorterade Skoaffärer
SKOMAN
Hamngatan 8 invid Norrmalmstorg
Footwear

Christmas Gifts That Last
EDWARD SUNDMAN
WATCHES
33 Birger Jarlsgatan 33 Tel. 11 32 60

STOCKHOLMS
NYA FRUKTAFFÄR
FRUIT STORE
32 Birger Jarlsgatan 32
Tel. 200983, 202402

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
at SALON COIFFURE
25 STUREPLAN 15, FIRST FLOOR
TEL. 114211
Moderate Prices. Real Permanent Waving from 10 Kronor

FRUITS AND GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H. A. B.
Stores in all parts of Stockholm and its suburbs.

Parfymerie La Rose
Karlavägen 63
Tel. 610654

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
PUB
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant, where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery and handwoven textiles
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A. B.
Drottninggatan 72-78—Stockholm

MEETHS
The ladies' fashion news from morning to night in dresses, mantles and all other details belonging thereto—as well as stockings, underwear and corsets. You will find a splendid selection and first-class quality at Meeths, in their shops at
Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, Gävle, Skövde, Västerås and Örebro.

FOR CHRISTMAS
OSCAR BÆCKMAN 10 KUNGSGATAN

Glas- och Porslinsmagasinet
Drottninggatan 20
Tel. 20 23 27
Swedish Glass and China
(Orrefors)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

CONFISERIE TEA ROOM
WINIGER
SPALENBERG 16
Spezialgeschäft für fein Dessert Konfekt-Torten
Tel. 40.985

STATIONERY
BOOKBINDING
CARL MARTIN
Kohlenberg 4-6 Tel. 46.560

C. DOLDER
TRAVEL ARTICLES
Leather Goods
AESCHENVORSTADT 20 M. B. K. G.

Tapezierer und Decorationsgeschäft
WALTER MEYER-MERKLIN
Tellstrasse 34 Tel. 43.164
(Paperer & Decorator)

PRIVAT-HEIM
Elsy Müller-Teuber
bietet Alleinstehenden schönes Heim
Ruhige Lage. (Stadtnähe)
Bürgerliche Küche. Tel. 43.351
ARNOLD BÖCKLINSTRASSE 47
Accommodation offered

SCHAAD & CIE
vorm. Preiswerk
Spalenberg 2 and branches
Cocoa, Chocolate, Tinned Goods

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Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sports Articles at moderate prices at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

Pelzhaus
Ch. Weiss-Staiger
Known for Reliability, Quality and Style. Large Assortment in Fur Coats
KRAMGASSE 19

Stationery Shop
J. MORGENTHALER
Neuengasse 43

FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Postcards of Christian Science Church.
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH

The House for
Carpets and Linoleum
A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.968

Mollenhof
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 neu Lorraine BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

Bernheim Berne
4 Place du Théâtre
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
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(Painting, Plastering)

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AN EXCELLENT FIRM
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Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59 Founded 1868

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Korsette und Büstenhalter
Frau A. Steiger, Gutenbergstr. 9
CORSETS

HAUTE COUTURE
ABPLANALP & CIE
Zeitglockenlaube 6
Made to measure
Highly recommended
(Dressmaking)

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Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

A. SIMON
CUTLER
WAISENHAUSPLATZ 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

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Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
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(Plumbing)

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BUBENBERGPL. Berne

Velozentrale
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Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

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ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4 THIRD FLOOR
English spoken

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
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Hosiery recommande

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IWAG
Aktiengesellschaft
KOHLEN—HOLZ—BENZIN—HEIZOLE
Tel. Burgdorf 591
Coal—Wood—Benzine, etc.

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Place des Bergues

LAITERIE, CHARCUTERIE FINE
R. MAGNIN
Boul. des Philosophes 12
Tel. 4.79.34 (Dairy)

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Examinez notre nouveau rayon de MANTEAUX, COSTUMES, au 1er étage. Comme d'habitude, de la qualité seulement
Silvain Bloch
Always a big selection of new colourings and designs for day and evening wear.

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Decorator
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2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haute de la Rue de Bourg)

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PERRENOUD & CIE
Rue Pépinet 2

LUCERNE

Adelheid Rothenfluh
Silks and Velvets
Weinmarkt 5, Luzern. Tel. 21.226

MAISON MOSER
Corsets
Ladies' Underwear
Grendel 8 Tel. 21.348

LUGANO

MACHEN SIE IHRE EINKÄUFE IN PORZELLAN, KRISTALL, SILBER UND HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKELN bei GUSBERTI & CO.
PALAZZO BASILESE
(Household Articles)

S. A. COMMERCIALE: BÉE & SOLDATI
TEL. 2.25.38
Olio a gas—Legna e Carboni di ogni qualità e provenienza
(Coal and Wood)

LUGANO (Continued)

Gasser
Das Haus für gediegene
DAMENKONFEKTION
Via Nassa 27 *Ready-mades for Ladies*

NEUCHATEL

Mesdames,
En achetant vos bas chez
SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE S. A.
Vous aurez tojours la qualité à des prix intéressants
(Stockings)

THUN

F. SCHEIM
HAUPTGASSE 67
Gentlemen's Shirts, Pyjamas
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Socks, Gloves, Stockings

ZURICH

LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen
for Curtains, Bed-Covers and Cushions
Leinenweberei Langenthal A.G.
The Leading House for Trousseaux
Zürich, Strehlgasse 29.
Tel. 57.104

Tel. 51.111 (Umbrellas)
FRANZ HOIGNE. Munsterhof 14

City
Papeterie . Bürobedarf
LITHO-PRINTING-LINDER DRUCKSACHEN
ZURICH. LOWENSTRASSE 2. Schmidhof Tel. 73.920
(Stationery, Office Supplies, Printing)

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31.447 Tel. 37.036
BUTCHER

SCHIRME jeder Art
zu bescheidenen Preisen
UEBERZÜGE, REPARATUREN
S. ALTORFER-MEISS
Limmatquai 64, Zürich 1
Vis-à-vis der Fleischhalle
(Umbrellas)

Feine Herrenwäsche
Herren-Mode-Artikel
Mass.-Atelier
CHEMISERIE MODERNE W. HILTY
Rämistr. 7. Tel. 22.994
(Shirtmaker - Hosiery)

W. WEISHAUPT
mech. Drechslerei
Feilengasse 3. Tel. 20.822
Leuchter, Ständer-Tisch-& Leselampen. Brotschalen, Blumenständer, Tischchen, Bücherkrippen etc.
(Lamps, Candlesticks, Tables, etc)

AM MÜNSTERHOF
Sibler
GLAS-PORZELLAN
Chinaware, Porcelain, etc.

JUWELEN
GOLD- und SILBERWAREN
S. & P. WEBER, Zurich
STORCHENGASSE 17
(Jewellers)

SPIRA
ZURICH Sihlstraße 37 BASEL Freistraße 42
Specialists in First Class
SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS

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Zürich, Limmatquai 130 Tel. 24.487
FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES
FINEST JEWELLERY

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MERCERIE-SCHIFFLANDE 8
Schürzen—Strümpfe—Damenwäsche
Grosse Auswahl in Wolle
(Underwear, etc.)

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(Florist)

Vervielfältigungsbüro
Werbebriefe
Drucksachen
Ed. Angst, Unt. Mühlesteg 2. (b/Zentral)
Tel. 38.829
(STATIONERY, PRINTING)

HANS LOCHER & CO ZÜRICH
Münsterhof 18 Founded 1822
Fancy Leather Goods
All Travelling Requisites

HALLER-HOTZ
Butcher
ZÜRICHBERGSTR. 70
gute Fleisch und Wurstwaren

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W. HILTPOLD
Forchstr. 14. Tel. 30.775
Fountain Pens
Stationery
Office Supplies

KLARA MÜLLER
KREUZPLATZ 20
Wolle für alle Zwecke, Damenstrümpfe, Handschuhe, Wollwäsche
(Wool, stockings, underwear, etc.)

ZURICH (Continued)

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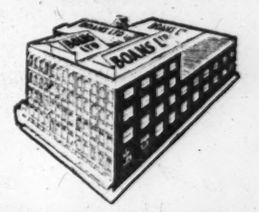

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Amphitryon (A. C. E.)—A mythical farce done in saucy French style à la musical comedy. It reconsiders the more than twice-told tale of the virtuous Alcmene, who regards her mortal husband as a god, and Juno, who knows very well that her husband, Jupiter, is only a man. With broad French gestures, the film depicts the vain amorous pursuit of Alcmene by Jupiter. Henri Garat and Arman Bernard are excellent in dual roles and the rest of the cast demonstrates that it knows a thing or two about this sort of bedroom farce. Jeanne Boitel, Odette Florelle, Marguerite Moreno.—Adults.

Annabel Takes a Tour (RKO) — Touring with Annabel is pretty hectic business, as those who saw the first in this series may remember. It isn't Annabal herself, so much as her irrepressible press agent, Lanny Morgan. In this episode, Lanny promotes a romance between Annabel and an English writer of sentimental fiction. The glamour girl begins to take things seriously until the writer's wife and three children pop on to the scene. Fast, sprightly and amusing. Jack Oakie, Louise Ball, Ruth Donnelly, Ralph Forbes, Pepito.—Adults and young people.

Gangster's Boy (Monogram)—The record of a model boy is almost ruined when his father turns out to be a retired racketeer. Juvenile but not necessarily for juveniles. Jackie Cooper, Lucy Gilman, Robert Warwick, Louise Lorimer. —Adults and young people.

Hard to Get (Warners)—The old one about the poor man and the rich girl. Dick Powell steps energetically into a straight comedy role and croons only once or twice. Most of the comedy is provided by Charles Winninger and Melville Cooper. Fairly amusing. Olivia de Havilland, Isabel Jeans, Grady Sutton.—Family.

Illegal Traffic (Paramount)—J. Carroll Naish traffics in "hot" criminals, transporting them out of the United States. At last, the G-man catches him in an airplane-auto chase. Better-than-average crime melodrama. Mary Carlisle, Robert Preston, Judith Barrett, Pierre Watkin.—Adults and mature young people.

In Society (Universal)—Impossible. The Six Little Tough Guys invade a rich home and run amok with disastrous results all around. It is supposed to be a comedy. Mary Boland, Mischa Auer, Edward Everett Horton, Jackie Searl.—Adults.

The Sisters (Warners)—This really should be called "The Wife," for although it touches briefly on the marital progress of two sisters; this sentimental melodrama concentrates on the third. She marries a drunken newspaper reporter and then suffers with fine restraint through the whole catalogue of domestic tragedies. The final reconciliation is not the plot's most convincing feature. Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise, Ian Hunter, Donald Crisp, Beulah Bondi, Jane Bryan, Alan Hale, Dick Foran, Henry Travers. —Adults and mature young people.

Young Pushkin (Amkino)—A brilliant and beautiful film. It deals with the poet's school days and gives a splendid portrait of the young, impetuous Pushkin. The acting of every role is of a high order and the film is packed with such technical delights as beautifully photographed scenery. It ranks among Russia's finest films. —Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata."

Adults and Young People: "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Memorial Fund

Hutchinson, Kan.

Franklin Cramm was a newsboy here and an active member of a local church. Mrs. Lillie Bradbridge became interested in the youth because of his efficient manner of delivering the paper and his courtesy in making collections. She learned that he was saving his earnings to enter college, and she resolved to help him in this purpose.

Although the youth passed on before her plan could be put into action, Mrs. Bradbridge established the Franklin Cramm Memorial Fund in his honor. The proceeds of a legacy of $10,000 will be used to assist worthy young men in that church who desire to obtain a Christian education in a college or university.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

No hints today. As usual, the asterisks (*) denote proper names:

*SIPIEGE, *IJQRTE, *UIXGYGZTE, *RITYIDQSQAF: HDGEY HGXI CQQLE QH YNI *CGCUL

A Numerical

This is shared by W. P. K. of "Did You Ever Wonder?"

Not very much did John Smith know
Of wily antique dealers' tricks—
He couldn't tell the Louis-Quatorz
From Louis-Quinze 1-2-3-4-5-6.

But one thing he was as certain of
As that minutes equal 60 ticks—
One payment more to Louis Cohen
And the 1-3-5 would be 2-4-6!

Letter Juggling

Two different six-letter words may be formed from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

A C E H R S

How Much?

If one quart of paint will cover 150 square feet of surface, how much will it cost at $3 a gallon to paint an area 24 feet wide and 36 feet long?

State Mottoes

Can you identify each of the State mottoes listed as indicated by the example checked?

1	California	Hope	
2	Minnesota	Freedom & Unity	
3	New York	Eureka	1
4	Alabama	Al-Ki	
5	Rhode Island	Forward	
6	Utah	Excelsior	
7	Maine	Etoile du Nord	
8	Vermont	Here We Rest	
9	Wisconsin	Dirigo	
10	Washington	Industry	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

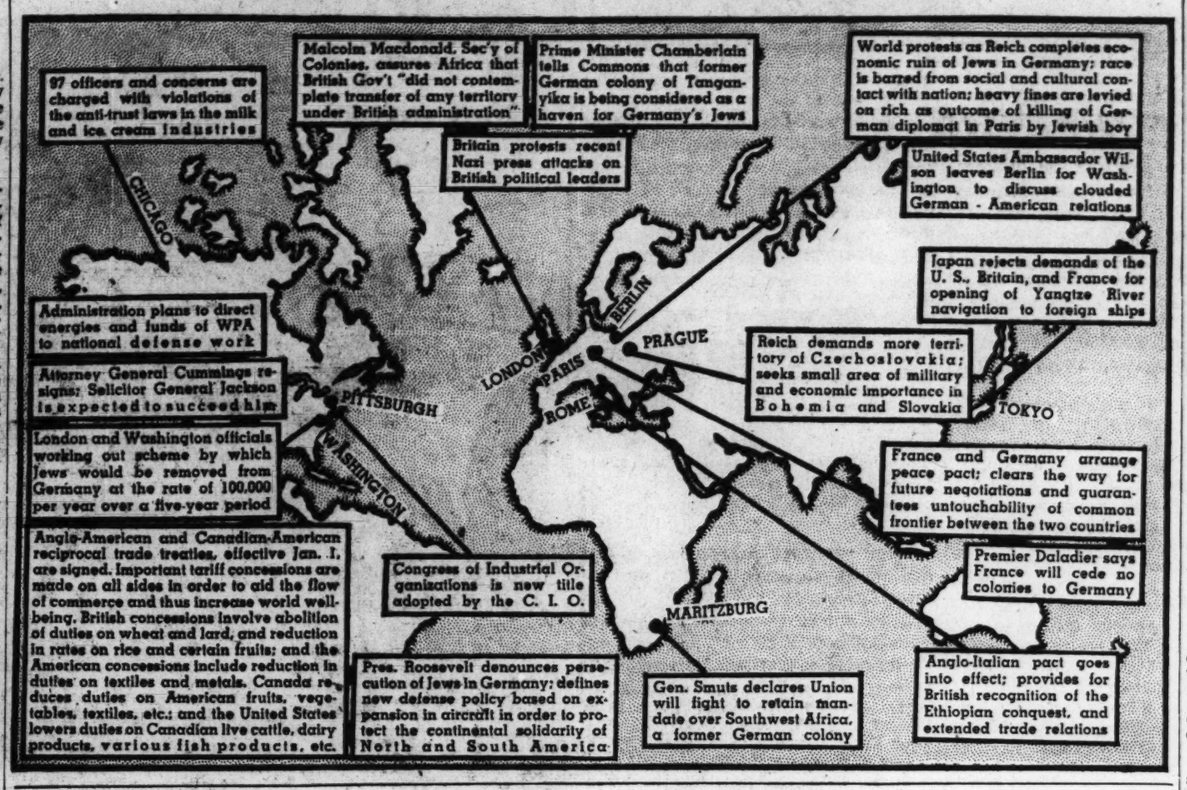
The Great and the Small

Great men never feel great; small men never feel small. — Chinese Proverb.

'As He Thinketh'

To the timid and hesitating everything is impossible because it seems so.—Scott.

World News of the Week at a Glance


97 officers and concerns are charged with violations of the anti-trust laws in the milk and ice cream industries
CHICAGO
Malcolm Macdonald, Sec'y of Colonies, assures Africa that British Gov't "did not contemplate transfer of any territory under British administration"
Prime Minister Chamberlain tells Commons that former German colony of Tanganyika is being considered as a haven for Germany's Jews
Britain protests recent Nazi press attacks on British political leaders
World protests as Reich completes economic ruin of Jews in Germany; race is barred from social and cultural contact with nation; heavy fines are levied on rich as outcome of killing of German diplomat in Paris by Jewish boy
United States Ambassador Wilson leaves Berlin for Washington to discuss clouded German - American relations
BERLIN
Japan rejects demands of the U. S., Britain, and France for opening of Yangtze River navigation to foreign ships
Administration plans to direct energies and funds of WPA to national defense work
Attorney General Cummings resigns; Solicitor General Jackson is expected to succeed him
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
PRAGUE
Reich demands more territory of Czechoslovakia; seeks small area of military and economic importance in Bohemia and Slovakia
TOKYO
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
London and Washington officials working out scheme by which Jews would be removed from Germany at the rate of 100,000 per year over a five-year period
France and Germany arrange peace pact; clears the way for future negotiations and guarantees untouchability of common frontier between the two countries
Premier Daladier says France will cede no colonies to Germany
Congress of Industrial Organizations is new title adopted by the C. I. O.
MARITZBURG
Anglo-American and Canadian-American reciprocal trade treaties, effective Jan. 1, are signed. Important tariff concessions are made on all sides in order to aid the flow of commerce and thus increase world well-being. British concessions involve abolition of duties on wheat and lard, and reduction in rates on rice and certain fruits; and the American concessions include reduction in duties on textiles and metals. Canada reduces duties on American fruits, vegetables, textiles, etc.; and the United States lowers duties on Canadian live cattle, dairy products, various fish products, etc.
Pres. Roosevelt denounces persecution of Jews in Germany; defines new defense policy based on expansion in aircraft in order to protect the continental solidarity of North and South America
Gen. Smuts declares Union will fight to retain mandate over Southwest Africa, a former German colony
Anglo-Italian pact goes into effect; provides for British recognition of the Ethiopian conquest, and extended trade relations

Party Fun

Sir Walter and the Queen

This jolly contest requires that players compete in couples, a boy and girl in each. The team stands in parallel files. The boy of the first couple of each team puts two pieces of cloth (his cloak) on the floor in front of his "Queen Elizabeth," and she steps on them. Then she raises one foot slightly so he can get the piece of cloth out and advance it in her path for her to proceed. When she takes her next step her foot must not touch the floor; if it does so, both members of the couple drop out, and the next couple in that file start out in like manner.

The object is to get to the opposite wall in prescribed manner. All couples who do so, run to the rear of their files. When all have had a turn, the file having the most couples in it is the winner.—A. C. H., York, Pa.

Circumstances

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.—Disraeli.

'Sing!

If thou hast sorrow . . . tell it to thy saddle-bow and rise thee, singing, forth.—King Alfred.

In Lighter Vein

Got Her Man

Bride: Did I look fidgity during the ceremony?"

Bridesmaid: "No, darling, not after Jack said, 'I do.' "—Boston Globe.

Naturally

"Blinks, dear fellow, isn't it about time you repaid me that little loan?"

"My dear boy, it isn't a question of time, but of money!" — Montreal Star.

Disappointed!

Jack considered himself quite a humorist, until he sent some of his jokes to a newspaper. In a few days came the reply, no check included: "Dear Sir: Your jokes received. Some we have seen before, some we haven't seen yet."—Unidentified.

Golf Lingo

The Walker Cup match at St. Andrews has inspired this story.

A bowler-hatted spectator strayed on to a course during a recent amateur championship. "How is Tolley doing?" he asked a member of the gallery.

"Three up," was the reply, to which there was another query. "And how's the other bloke doing?" —London Evening Standard.

Difference

Salary: Something paid to you for what you do.

Income: Something paid to you for what your father did.

Table Tennis

Though aced, disgraced, and double-crossed
By each elusive little ball,
It's better to have pinged and lost,
Than never to have ponged at all.
—Judge.

Clever!

Mistress: "Good gracious, Annie, what's all this mess in the oven?"

Maid: "I dropped the candles in the water, ma'am, so I put them into the oven to dry."—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Out of the Mouth of a Babe

Helen, aged four, was taken to a restaurant to dinner. During the meal she dropped her fork. Her mother suggested she finish her dinner with a spoon.

As the waitress passed the table, Helen called out, "While you are up, will you please bring me a fork?"

Daily Anecdote

The Unseen Auditor

Hugh Latimer, listening to the counsel of one Bilney, a man of pious character and deep learning, became one of England's greatest reformers, suffering imprisonment and finally the supreme penalty for his faith.

Once, it is related, Latimer was preparing to preach before Edward VI, when an inner voice counseled him to choose his words with care lest he arouse the royal displeasure, saying, "Remember, Latimer, you are going to preach before the King."

As Latimer arose from his desk, another voice spoke to him, causing the minister to turn aside in prayer. For the second voice had said, "Remember, Latimer, you are going to preach before the King of Kings."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The average man thinks he is making progress if he can borrow enough money to refinance his debts.

Detroit News: A well-known analyst of retail sales points out that women spend 85 cents of every dollar. Such a wife is a jewel. So many spend $1.37.

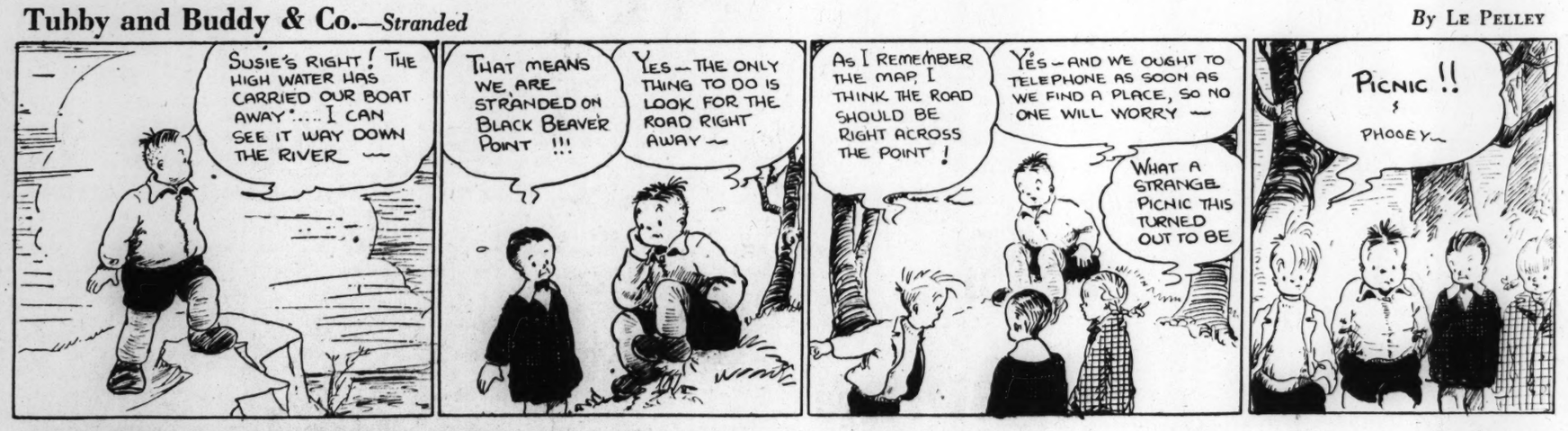
Quotation for Today

WHOEVER has destroyed a single prejudice is a benefactor of the human race.

—CHAMFORT

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stranded*

By Le Pelley


SUSIE'S RIGHT! THE HIGH WATER HAS CARRIED OUR BOAT AWAY.... I CAN SEE IT WAY DOWN THE RIVER —
THAT MEANS WE ARE STRANDED ON BLACK BEAVER POINT !!!
YES — THE ONLY THING TO DO IS LOOK FOR THE ROAD RIGHT AWAY —
AS I REMEMBER THE MAP, I THINK THE ROAD SHOULD BE RIGHT ACROSS THE POINT !
YES — AND WE OUGHT TO TELEPHONE AS SOON AS WE FIND A PLACE, SO NO ONE WILL WORRY —
WHAT A STRANGE PICNIC THIS TURNED OUT TO BE
PICNIC !!
PHOOEY —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Good Neighbors All*

By Carmack

"Oh Boy!" I said to myself as I sniffed the air today. "Something tells me it's cookie baking day for some of our neighbors". And I was about to sniff them out and pay them a visit——
Yum Yum Bakery
But suddenly a truck went by —
And a moment later the cookie smell had completely disappeared-
"Hm-m, that's strange" I thought. "Wonder if the truck could have had anything to do with it"—
I decided it was worth investigating, and after it I went ——

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Warm Trail*

By The Hagers

THE GROUND TODAY WAS WHITE WITH SNOW. IT WAS GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY, AND SO
I GOT MY SHOVEL, PERSEVERED UNTIL I HAD MY SIDEWALK CLEARED.
THEN I CLEARED TED'S. STILL NOT CONTENT, AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD I WENT.
BUT, WHILE I WORKED IN SNOWDRIFTS DEEP, "GOOD NEIGHBORS" HADN'T BEEN ASLEEP.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Acts—In announcing the name of the fifth book of the New Testament, Readers are urged to sound the *t*, lest the name sound like "ax." (It is not necessary to use "the" in the name.)

Adjure (Acts 19:13)—*A-joor'* (*a* as in account, *oo* as in foot).

The word here renders the Greek *horkizo*, "put on oath; solemnly enjoin."

Antidote—*An'-tih-dote.*

The Greek *antidotos*, from which our word is derived, meant "given as a remedy." As a noun, our word designates a remedy designed to counteract an ill effect something else has produced; and as a verb, it means "to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote."

Apollos (Acts 19:1)—*A-pol'-os* (*a* as in sofa, first *o* short, second clipped-short).

Aram (Num. 23:7)—*Ay'-ram* (first *a* long, second short).

Babylon (Isa. 47:1) — *Bab'-ih-lon* (*a* short, *i* and *o* clipped-short); avoid *Ba'-ba-lun.*

Balaam (Num. 23:5) — *Bay'-lam* (first *a* long, second short).

Balak (Num. 23:5)—*Bay'-lak* (first *a* long, second short). The Hebrew word suggests "destroyer."

Chaldeans (Isa. 47:1) — *Kal-de'-anz* (first *a* short, *e* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Corinth (Acts 19:1) — Short *o*; although the corresponding *o* in "Corinthians" is sounded as in obey.

Denounce—*De-nounse'.*

The Latin roots *de*, "down, fully," and *nuntiare*, "to announce," lie back of our word, which we use in the sense of "to invoke censure upon; to stigmatize; to proclaim as a menace."

Ephesus (Acts 19:1) — *Ef'-e-sus* (first *e* short, second as in debate, *u* clipped-short). Note that the first *e* in Ephesians is as in debate, *E-fee'-zhanz.*

Erelong—*Air-long'.*

Eschew—Preferably *es-choo'.*

This word goes back through the Anglo-French *eschuer*, "to bend from, avoid, shun," to the Old High German *scioh*, "shy." If we eschew a thing, we shun it.

Exorcists (Acts 19:13) — *Ek'-sor-sists* (*e* and *i* short, *o* as in orb).

The word here translates the Greek *exorkiston*, "persons who drive away (evil spirits) by adjuration"—by implication, "conjurers."

Hypnotism—*Hip'-no-tizm.*

Our word is derived from the Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," and is applied to the process of artificially producing a state resembling sleep. Persons said to be under the influence of hypnotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions, and seem to yield their volition to the sway of one exerting the influence—this apparently extending to the control of organic functions.

Note this, however: Hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling or resisting patient.

Iota—*I-o'-ta* (*i* and *o* long, *a* as in sofa).

Iota is the name of the ninth and smallest letter of the Greek alphabet; and because so little effort was required to make the character (ι), the word was gradually used to designate a very small quantity or degree.

Mesmerism—*Mez'-mer-izm.*

Franz Anton Mesmer (1733-1815; pronounced *Mes'-mer*) was an Austrian physician who became interested in astrology, and imagined that stars exerted an influence on mortals. However, after seeing a cure seemingly effected by manipulation, he came to believe that some occult power resided in mortals to influence others. This power, combining with the force which he said permeated the universe, supposedly acted on the nervous system of a patient.

Miasma—*Mi-azz'-ma.*

This word comes to us without change from the Greek word meaning "pollution, stain." Noxious emanations from putrefying matter, as well as the air itself defiled by such, are classed as miasma.

Moab (Num. 23:7)—*Mo'-ab.*

Necromancy — *Nek'-ro-man-sih* (secondary stress on third syllable).

This word is derived from a combination of the Greek *nekros*, "corpse," and *manteia*, "divination," the combined form, *nekromanteia*, being applied to the alleged summoning of the departed to interrogate them regarding the future. Our word is ordinarily used to designate the practice of the so-called "black arts" of sorcery and enchantment.

Occultism—Accent the second syllable; the first syllable is a clipped-short *o*.

That which is occult (Latin *occultus*, "hidden"—*ob*, "over, upon," and *celare*, "to hide") is hidden to the eye or understanding; it is concealed, secret, mysterious. "Occultism," then, indicates occult theory or practice; "the belief," as Webster's puts it, "in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control."

Occultism, we conclude, depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in the light.

Pathological — *Path-o-loj'-ih-kal* (first *a* short, first *o* as in obey, second *o* short, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Pathology" (and "pathological" means "of or pertaining to pathology") is derived from the Greek *pathos*, "suffering; deep feeling." We employ "pathology" to designate the treatment of disease, taking into consideration the essential nature, the cause, and the structural and functional changes seemingly produced.

Persistently — Sound the *s*'s like *s*'s, not like *z*'s.

Pretence — Preferably *pre-tense'* (first *e* as in debate, second short).

Question, Answer—To be read unless the citation specifies omission.

Sceva (Acts 19:14)—*See'-va* (*a* as in sofa).

Stratum—Long *a*.

Synagogue—The *o* is as in soft.

Theodicy — *The-od'-ih-sih* (*th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in debate, *o* and the *i*'s short).

This word was coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, who used the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," to express "the rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his concept of the justice of God as ordaining or permitting moral evil so that good might stand out by contrast.

Theosophy—*The-os'-o-fih* (*th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in debate, first *o* short, second as in obey, *i* short).

This word, from Greek *theos*, "God," and *sophos*, "wise," designates a system which proposes to attain direct intercourse with Spirit by physical processes. It would offer to mortal, finite mind direct insight into the infinite workings of immortal, divine Mind.

Special poll on "subtil" (Gen. 3:1) —The ballots in favor of *sut'-l* over *sub'-til*, which during the first week came in at the rate of 7 to 1, and increased to 9 to 1 during the second, now stand at a fraction over 12 to 1.

We should have been glad to side with a 3-to-2 majority; but 12 to 1 is a mandate! Henceforth we must recommend *sut'-l*. (Incidentally, it was so read recently in The Mother Church.)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy: First five books of the Bible

A Numerical: Chairs car, nix

Letter Juggling: Search, chaser.

How Much?: $4.50

State Mottoes: California—Eureka; Minnesota—Etoile du Nord; New York—Excelsior; Alabama—Here We Rest; Rhode Island—Hope; Utah—Industry; Maine—Dirigo; Vermont—Freedom and Unity; Wisconsin—Forward, Washington—Al-Ki.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Truth Will Be Served

IN AN age when the world enjoys such magnificent means of getting and transmitting information it is an anomaly that for millions the truth should be so hard to come by. Even where there is free speech, press and radio are used to some extent to mislead or incite rather than to inform. Especially in the field of international relations does full and free discussion run into obstacles.

There have been several recent examples. One is the current difficulty Germany is having in sensing British and American feeling about the drive on the Jews. Even the return of Ambassador Dieckhoff to Berlin is not likely to make the situation clear to the German people.

Japan has long had a belief that "dangerous thoughts" should be suppressed. Apparently the latest American note protesting Japanese interference with American rights in China is considered something that the Japanese people could not bear to hear. In the same manner the Tokyo Government attempted to protect its people from learning just how the Panay was bombed and how deeply America was stirred.

Rigorously all the totalitarian states endeavor to guard their people from information or views which might be disturbing or cause questioning of governmental policy.

During the Czechoslovakian crisis there was more than one occasion when the Italian and German Governments apparently felt that it would be unwise for their people to get the full impact of news or opinion in other countries. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the Godesberg demands were "unreasonable" failed to appear in Berlin newspapers. Nor was the text of President Roosevelt's peace appeal to Chancellor Hitler made known fully and immediately. There was some danger that the German people would be plunged into war without knowing that every other country concerned was asking for peaceful adjustment of the Sudeten question.

In "My Battle," Adolf Hitler points out the bad effects on the German soldier in the World War of propaganda which gave him a false impression of the enemy. He says that when actual contact disclosed the truth, the German soldier "felt he had been deceived by the fabricators of his information." Today any Government runs a similar risk if it creates among its people a false impression of other nations or keeps out accurate information about the feeling and purposes of other nations. This applies to the democracies as well as the totalitarian states.

Let no one easily assume that the efforts of false nationalism to twist or shut out the truth do not need active counter efforts. New means of communication carry untruth as well as truth. The radio today can convene a town meeting of the world and bring into every home tyrannizing threats of war which may be more effective than any weapon diplomacy has ever wielded. Against the warlike gestures of governments the truth about the peaceful purposes of every people is more than ever needed.

History promises that truth will find a way. What is good about every nation, race, and system will become known as surely as better ways of husking corn or bottling milk spread from man to man, nation to nation. The outlook for nations understanding and knowing each other may appear discouraging at times. But even before printing came, teachers and scholars were breaking through the barriers between countries. It is unbelievable that with the radio and airplane the peoples can long be made to fear and fight by misinformation about each other.

There is in men that which will not let them rest in the search for truth. Those who perceive that this is their spiritual relation to a God who is Truth will await with confidence better understanding among the nations.

Spenser—"Poet's Poet"

IT WAS recently decided to investigate the memorial to the Elizabethan poet, Edmund Spenser, in Westminster Abbey, in the hope that a hitherto unknown set of verses by William Shakespeare might be found. Though the result was disappointing, Spenser got into the headlines in the less important sections of several British newspapers. Yet it would be inaccurate to suggest that it has aroused any very great or widespread interest in the author of the "Faerie Queene."

For that phrase, "the poet's poet," which Charles Lamb ascribed to him in honor, has, as far as the general public are concerned, been almost the end of Spenser. If he is liked by poets, who are clever fellows, he is probably difficult; and if he is difficult, he is better left alone. So the argument has run, to Spenser's great detriment. But even those who have never seen a line of Spenser's own are indebted to him, for there are few people who have not read, from Byron's "Childe Harold," the cantos about the battle of Waterloo, beginning, "There was a sound of revelry by night."

The legend of Spenser's difficulty is, in fact, largely ill-founded. Some of his shorter poems are as simple as Wordsworth. If he often composed in the confused style of mediaeval allegory, he could also write as clearly and ringingly. It has been said that he was the first writer since Chaucer to make English seem the natural language of poetry.

To Make Saving Safe

A RESPECTABLE number of American economists believe that the business recession from which the country is now recovering was precipitated by too quick a tightening of federal purse strings in the spring of 1937. The theory—and it seems to be generally accepted in Washington—is that the Government started to save money too quickly, or faster than private enterprise increased its spending. This meant a period when national purchasing power fell off, and that is believed to be the time when recovery went into reverse.

Now that business is once more on the upgrade and WPA expenditures are being curtailed President Roosevelt apparently wants to be sure that federal spending doesn't stop before private spending is ready to take up the slack. In other words he wants to make saving safe. This rather paradoxical duty appears to be one of the purposes of the advisory board just appointed to study fiscal policy in relation to national income. One cannot be too flippant about serious questions of adjusting national fiscal policy but it is necessary to ask whether there is any danger that the Government, in view of new and politically strong demands for money from arms, farm and pension groups, is likely to save too fast in the next two years.

The "El" Keeps Nickel Fares

"THE burden of operating the Boston Elevated Railway in the face of continuous yearly deficits cannot be shifted to the car rider. . . . Further increase in fare would undoubtedly lead to more extensive losses. . . . If additional revenues are ever to be expected all efforts should be directed towards fare reductions. New York refuses to budge from a five-cent fare, and . . . we once thought five cents in Boston was too high, and dreamed of a 3-cent fare."

This opinion, expressed by A. C. Webber of the State Public Utilities Commission, in a letter to Governor Ely in 1933, has found increasing support in recent years. That, as much as the intervention of officials of ten cities and towns served by the Elevated, may have impelled the trustees to rescind their order increasing the five-cent fare in local zones to ten cents, which was to have become effective today.

New England Goes to Market

IT IS possible the new British-American reciprocal trade agreement will mark a brighter era in New England economy. Opportunities have been opened, but they can be turned into profitable account only if Yankeeland once more energetically goes after markets abroad.

Shoes illustrate the point. American shoes, particularly women's, because of their fit and style, enjoy a preference in England comparable to that held by British woolens in this country. The 25 per cent reduction in the British tariff on American shoes for women can be turned to good advantage if New England shoe makers go after the business. Much the same could be said of the 22 per cent reduction in the British tariff on typewriters, the 20 per cent reduction on electrical goods and similar products that now play an important part in New England's extremely diverse industry.

The agreement with Great Britain was negotiated against a complete background of knowledge of New England production furnished by the various industries themselves. It is still too early for even the cotton or woolen manufacturers to assess the full effect of the treaty on their businesses. The economic considerations are so complex it will take some time for the effects to be clearly seen.

At the moment, however, chief concern is expressed for cotton fine goods, the manufacture of which is largely concentrated in New Bedford and Fall River. British wages of 20 cents an hour and the longer work week are feared as items of competition. Yet cotton goods makers should not find reductions in their protection varying from five to seven per cent too formidable.

And in all this discussion, how about a word for the forgotten consumer? Lower prices in the international bazaar will bring no complaints from him.

Drunkenness Condoned?

"I NEVER believe in punishing a man for being intoxicated," says a New York Magistrates Court justice, "but there is one thing about drinking under modern conditions that is a distinct peril. The traffic figures of death in the street by motor accidents show that almost 50 per cent of those who are killed had been drinking heavily." As a partial remedy for this situation the magistrate urges police officers as "a kindness" to remove such men from the streets and to detain them at the police station if necessary until they are able to negotiate safely. Yet it is to be hoped that drinkers will not read this magistrate's words as condoning drunkenness. One of the unfortunate features of drinking is that rarely does the imbiber injure himself alone. And the damage done by intemperance goes far behind the headlines telling of destruction on the highways.

Pioneers of 1907

Book News of the Day

PIONEERING connotes a remoteness in time as well as in space; it calls up visions of incredible distances in covered wagons with accompaniments of buffalo chases and war bonnets on the skyline. As a matter of fact, as Edith Eudora Kohl points out in LAND OF THE BURNT THIGH (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $3) the land thrown open to settlement by the Federal Government during the early nineteen hundreds constituted a tremendous total even when compared to the great expanses settled in the preceding century. Beginning with the Oklahoma openings in 1901 and reaching out into the great grass lands of the northwestern plains states, this most recent era of expansion reached its climax during the opening years of the World War; and the newly settled lands formed a major resource of the United States in the conflict.

* * *

There were no buffalo to furnish food and excitement for these twentieth-century pioneers, and the Indians took advantage chiefly by posing for amateur photographers at 25 cents per pose; but all the other dangers and inconveniences of song and romance were to be found in satisfactory quantities on the Brûlé Sioux Reservation in South Dakota when Mrs. Kohl and her sister went out to take a claim there in 1907.

There were the problems of water, fuel, food, shelter; risks of prairie fires, blinding blizzards, claim jumpers, drouths, rattlesnakes, and stock thieves; not to mention loneliness and monotony. The author and her sister were not robust, they had had no experience of farming even in the kindlier world farther east, and they modestly admitted, even to themselves, that they were not of the stuff of which heroines are made.

But they stayed. Mrs. Kohl learned to run a frontier newspaper (there was a lucrative business in publishing legal notices for settlers who wished to make final proof on their claims), and they finally received a patent for their 160 acres. About that time the Rosebud Reservation, further west, was opened, and the two girls secured a claim right in the middle of it. They mortgaged the first claim, set up a newspaper of their own, petitioned for a post office and opened a general store and Indian trading post.

* * *

From the first, their place was the center of the whole community's activities. They took the lead in every effort at betterment of the settlers' lot, and gradually began a sort of co-operative movement which would seem to have been of great benefit during those hard beginnings. At the end of two years, Mrs. Kohl, her sister having married, left the Dakota country to take a position with a colonizing project in Wyoming. She had seen the raw grass lands grow into a prosperous community of farm homes.

The story is forthright, obviously true in all essentials, with no attempt at literary adornment, yet it is packed with drama, excitement, humor, and great sympathy for all the quaint, pathetic, amusing types who turned up in the great land lotteries. One might question the author's assumption that the plowing up of so much grass land was a good thing for the country as a whole; but there can be no question about the absorbing interest of her story. There are few works of fiction to equal it.

K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Disarmament Through Peace"

WE HAVE to ask ourselves whether we have been pursuing from the first the right idea. Many people thought that the first thing we had to get was disarmament. I never took that view. I have said—and I think I have been proved to be right—that you will not get peace through disarmament. You will only get disarmament through peace. You have first to persuade people they are not going to be attacked, and then they will put down their weapons of their own accord. The only way you will ever get permanent disarmament is as the result of a profound belief that war will not take place.

We have, in the stern and terrible days in which we are living and with which we are faced, to make up our minds on this fearful problem—whether there are things which are even more shameful than war itself. Let us be perfectly clear, looking back on the immense relief we have felt in the last month or so, whether we are avoiding war because we hate it and despise it, which is right, or because we fear it, which is wrong.

The country that goes into negotiations with the determination that in no case will it fight is at a helpless disadvantage against a country which goes into those same negotiations with a preparedness and willingness to fight under certain eventualities. When the statesmen of the world meet together round a conference table and one is prepared to fight and another is not, if the other is never going to be prepared to fight then that country is doomed to a gradual diminution of all its powers and prestige, and it must gradually go down the hill, and then must be disarmed.

We should be sure, above all, of our own motives, and we should be sure that what we yield to reason we will never yield to fear. While seeking to promote peace in every possible way, we must be prepared with courage to face the fearful alternative in order to maintain our own liberty and freedom. — ALFRED DUFF COOPER, former Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a League of Nations Union meeting at Chiswick, Eng.

A Much Appreciated Contribution

One Autumn

WE STAYED later than usual in the country that fall. In the mornings there was a sparkling lace of frost, thrown over the meadows and uplands of Mr. Harris' farm. And something like the sound of a cello in the rustling of the trees in the glen, where the leaves were falling to make a carpet of pale gold by the brook. A little above the bridge I found one single maple leaf, the scarlet of a dancer's costume in a court of old China, caught on the surface of the water by a slender spill that had turned to translucent ice by an overhanging stone.

The nights were cold and it was deep dusk by 3:30 in the clearing around the house. My father went around to look at the flimsiness of the stable, and got hay and packed it securely around two or three places where small animals had gnawed holes or boards had fallen loose. He found an extra blanket to be put over the mare at night, and hung it out in the sun all day, so it would be fresh and very dry. . . . My mother said, "Don't you think we had better go back to town? There we shall have the furnace, and I would like to see, too, if the barrels with all the preserves, and the Northern Spies got there without being shaken up."

My father was dozing, with the light of the fire playing over the fine lines of his face. In that light his beard looked a little whiter than it was, his forehead like old ivory, smooth and unlined. . . .

"Eh?" he said rousing with a little start. "What's that? You say something, Mother?"

"I said don't you think we might as well close up the house and go home. It is getting pretty cold and I would like to be at the first Board meeting, next week. . . ."

"Oh. Well, yes, I suppose so. But it seems very nice here, everybody else gone, everything so quiet. I thought I might work out a few chapters of the new book. . . ."

"Of course, if you want to stay—"

"Oh, no. Perhaps we'd better go. Say in about three days? That'll give me time to close everything up tight for the winter and do a few little things around. I must collect all the tools that need to be put in order and give them to the blacksmith, so they'll be ready in the spring. . . ."

Early the next morning my father knocked at my door. "Would you like to go down to Mr. Tolan's with me to take the tools and pay the bill? Bundle up warm; it'll be cold driving this morning."

I sloshed some water out of the pitcher into the flowered crockery basin to wash my face. I could go in the bathroom, but the water would only be lukewarm, and I liked it that, although there was a bathroom, my mother still had big crockery pitchers of water and basins kept in everyone's room. I put on a blue serge Peter Thompson, and a coat that was old but woolly and warm, and a red tam o' shanter and clattered down the stairs. My father was drinking some hot water with milk and sugar in it. "Want some Cambric tea?" he said, smiling warmly at me. "Well, you'll keep warm, with all those things on!"

We didn't get back until the middle of the morning, but we had called not only on the blacksmith but the grain man, the sawmill man and the Town Clerk. "Getting too cold for you, Doctor?" they said, "and I suppose the little girl has to go back to school."

The next afternoon, right after lunch, my father said: "Now you help your Mother draw enough pails of water to last us over tonight, and then you and I will go around and turn off the water, and make sure that all the cottages are locked, and the keys put away with the right tags on them."

We filled three galvanized iron washtubs, and two or three gallon pails, and set them all on the side of the kitchen where no one would stumble over them.

"Don't you want to come, too, Mother?" my father said. So my Mother put on a fur cape, and a velvet hat with a small butterfly worked on it in jet spangles, and we went down the hill, around among the cottages where we tried all the doors and windows, locking everything up tight. My father found a loose water pipe which should have been put under ground; someone had run over it with a carriage and he went back to the cottage and found a wrench and fixed it, and locked up the cottage again. My mother turned aside to look at her little private plot of maidenhair fern. I saw her do it, but it was her gentle secret and mine, the location of that little cluster of plants, and we exchanged secret smiles my father didn't see. . . .

The wind sang gently in the towering pines, and scarlet and gold leaves blew across the croquet ground in a soft, conspiratorial whispering.

We went back up the hill and my mother lit the big table lamp and set it where the light fell over my shoulder as I packed together some bits of knitting I liked to think I would finish in the city but knew I never would.

My mother brought in my father's supper on a tray, and said, "Run and get what you want," to me.

And when supper was through, and the fire burning calmly on the hearth, and a little knife-like wind sounded at the edges of the windows, and the whistle of the night express sounded far in the distance across the valley my father said: "Shall I read awhile?" And in his pleasant, rumbling, vibrant voice he began reading: "Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth. . . ."

JANET MABIE

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Clubs vs. Street Corners

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your news article, "Preservation of Homes Urged for Child's Sake," has interested me greatly, as does the rest of my daily paper.

This article includes "improving the poor home," and it is the poverty-stricken areas I am mostly interested in at the moment. I feel that articles such as this do help to bring before the public the urgent need of financial and personal assistance for those young people sadly neglected by parents. Sometimes the parents are so hard-working that they cannot even begin to look after their children until ten o'clock at night; in some cases, of course, they are too lazy.

In England there is more than one club opened up for children of such parents and as I work in one I am speaking from experience. We need more earnest workers. It means giving up two hours once a week: no more! The children's happiness (and decided progress mentally, morally, and physically, is ample repayment. No one need give money—although it is greatly needed. And yet steadfast workers lag! Some don't come because they don't like smell; others because they can't stand noise. No doubt every worker has silently felt she would rather go home and read, especially on a wet night. But those who do carry on see how absolutely worth while it is.

I am so sure there must be many people who are looking for some useful work to do and if they will only apply to some such club as the one to which I refer, they will soon see how welcome they are. These clubs need "doers of the word" not talkers at street corners, nor yet dreamers in the home. It is the only way in which we can take democracy and Christianity to the little people.

London. (MRS.) SYBIL WHEAL

The Wide Horizon

American Diplomacy in Latin America

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

AT A time when a convergence of factors and forces has prepared the ground in almost all Latin America for a new phase in her international life the question of the diplomatic activity of the United States in Latin America becomes a question of the highest possible importance. This is no exaggeration. Probably most Americans are aware of the pressure which the governments and diplomats of totalitarian states have been applying in Latin America and have found that even in the United States strange proselyting efforts have been made. They know, too, that Great Britain and France have had to take more than cognizance of this situation, and if they learn that the Latin Americans, by and large, are looking to the United States with friendly and even pleading eyes, the matter ceases to be a question of arguing for recognition of the problem but one of discussing how it is being met. Congress has already appropriated funds for setting up a section in the State Department for developing cultural and intellectual relations. This, in itself, a revolutionary step, will be of little avail if American diplomacy fails.

It must be said at the outset that the Good Neighbor Policy has been a huge success; that American diplomacy has improved enormously in the last ten years and that the State Department is amazingly alive, fully aware of the situation and generally liberal and constructive in its policies, in fact, ahead of most of the American people. At stake are much more than the economic, financial and commercial interests of the United States in Latin America. Events in Latin America may affect those interests even in the United States. Possibly the peace and prosperity of the whole world may hinge on the activities of American diplomacy in Latin America in the next few months or years.

* * *

A comparison of the activities and behavior of the American diplomat with those of Italy, Germany and Japan, though instructive, would be unfair, as these have an ideology to sell and are goaded, by abnormal conditions at home, into high-pressure activity which cannot and should not serve as the model of the United States. The British diplomat, however, serves admirably because he, too, represents a democracy, is an Anglo-Saxon and has more or less the same outlook on life as the American. It is unnecessary to copy the British, but to study their manner of conducting their diplomatic affairs is helpful. It is often assumed that the greater success of the United States is due to her diplomats. The truth, however, is that economic and commercial forces and trends have carried the day.

The British diplomat is far from the ideal—for sheer diplomatic virtuosity the Japanese seem to be ahead of all the other nations—but the British are ahead of the United States. For one thing they know how to link themselves and their "colonies" with the cultural life of the city or nation where they are serving. They have, or seem to have, a real interest in promoting local enterprises, and the "seeming" is as important as the "having" when it comes to getting results. They organize a host of activities which serve admirably for inviting Latin Americans to attend and to make speeches—the latter being the quickest route to a Latin-American's heart.

They are, or appear, host-minded, and more than fulfill the demands of protocol and of mere civilized living. They seem to have the time for these activities, money for entertaining, and other privileges which the Americans do not. As these activities can be observed more or less everywhere where there is a British diplomat, it must be assumed that it is something in the tradition and nature of the service rather than in the diplomat himself. There are some American ambassadors, ministers and consuls who do these things but they are distinctly the exception. And of course the uniform of the British diplomat gives him an air. . . .

* * *

To sum up, it seems that the British diplomat is taught to look at his job from two viewpoints, that of the people among whom he works and that of the country he represents. Furthermore, he always seems to be much more than a businessman, solely interested in promoting the commercial interests of his own people.

The American diplomat, or consul, is almost always, an American. He is efficient as a clock, punctilious to a T in the observance of the demands of protocol, gives parties at stated times and has fixed days for at-homes, follows his orders to the letter, receives his Latin-American visitors courteously, learns more about the business affairs of the nation he works in than the Minister of Finance, wears out his desk sending numberless reports home. Even if he has intellectual and cultural capacities and talents he has no time or energy to use them and he rarely becomes a part of the cultural and intellectual life of the nation where he works. And it is in this area where he must do his big work if the day is to be saved! That is, he must do just the little more than is required by protocol and politeness in order to carry the day. In this field American tradition, and American diplomacy are woefully behind Britain's.